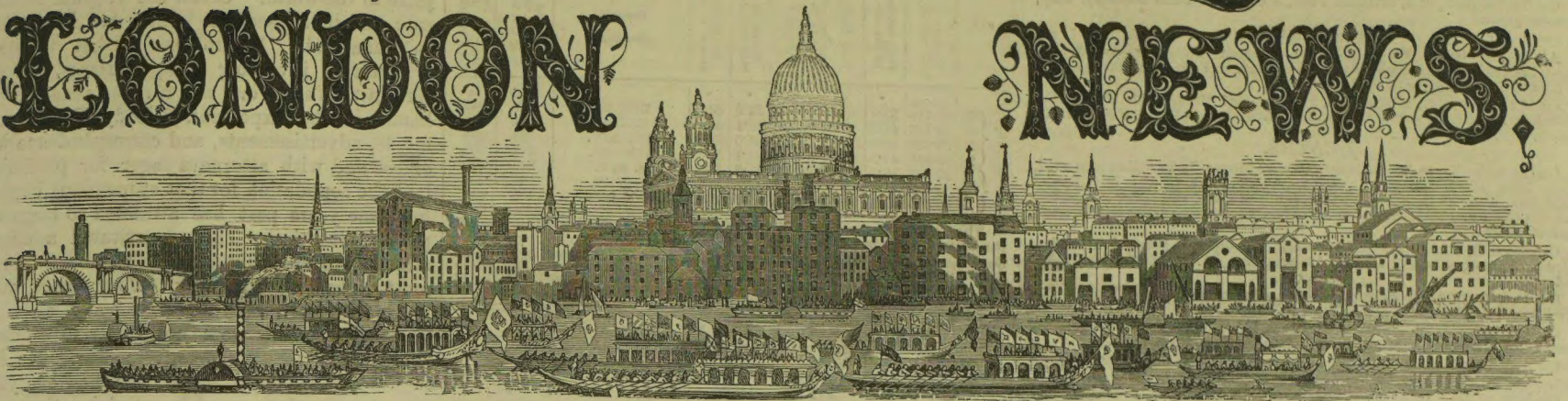


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

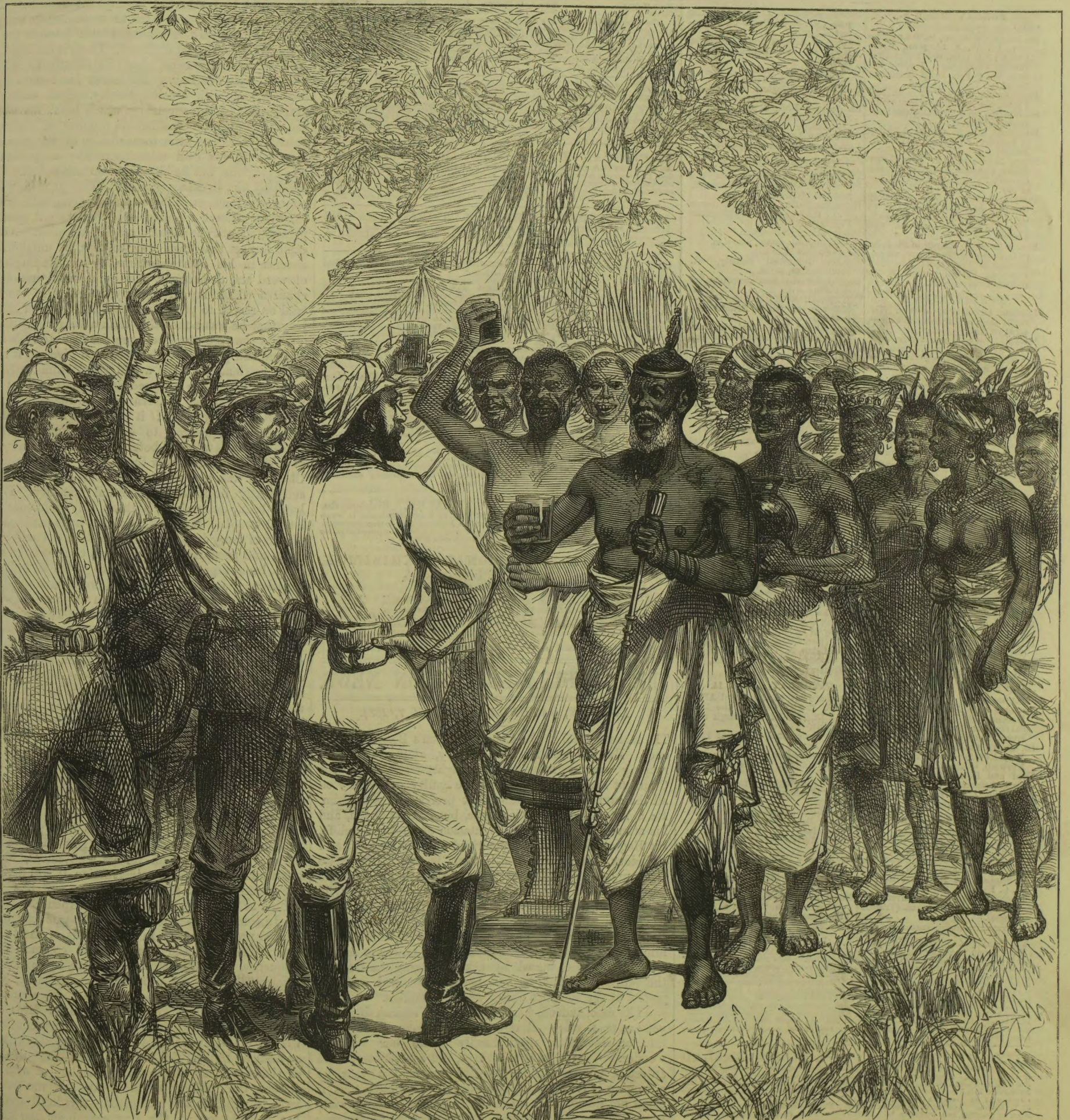


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1802.—VOL. LXIV.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1874.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE ABRAKRAMPA CHIEF AND MISSIONARY DRINKING THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at Alvediston Vicarage, Wiltshire, the wife of Captain A. Gordon-Gordon, of a daughter.

On the 23rd ult., the wife of Edward C. Dartnell, Esq., of Callao, Peru, of a daughter.

On the 26th ult., at Leigham Lodge, Sutton, Surrey, the wife of Frederick Watson, of a daughter.

On the 3rd inst., at 5, Holland Park, the wife of John Halliday, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Meerut, India, Mr. L. A. Irving, Surgeon Army Medical Department, to Charlotte M., daughter of the late Rev. G. F. A. Armstrong, Rector of Lorum, in the county of Carlow, Ireland.

On the 3rd inst., at Kingsdown, John, son of the late Mr. J. Shackleton, of Hayes, Middlesex, to Alice, daughter of the Rev. S. Dewé, Rector of the parish.

DEATHS.

On the 20th ult., at her residence, Carrig House, Lower Glanmire-road, Cork, Miss Mary Callaghan, only surviving child of the late Daniel Callaghan, Esq., of Lota Beg, in the county of Cork, and sister of the late Daniel Callaghan, Esq., M.P., for many years member for the city of Cork, aged 86 years.

On the 28th ult., at 24, Elsham-road, Kensington, Edward Malcolm, third and youngest son of George Cheyne, Esq., M.D., of Mexico, in his 21st year.

On Dec. 9, 1873, Georgiana, wife of Alexander Jaffrey, Woodlands, South-road, Adelaide, aged 45.

On the 28th ult., at Albion House, St. Peter's-square, Hammersmith, Sarah, the beloved wife of Edward Clifford, Esq., aged 75 years.

On the 26th ult., at his residence, Putney Park Lodge, Putney, George Cox, Esq., solicitor, of 4, Cloak-lane, City, in his 80th year.

On May 16, 1873, in America, Mark, sixth son of the late Captain Mark, 12th Longford Militia, and of Bracklough, in the county of Cavan, Ireland.

On the 17th ult., at midnight, washed overboard, while crossing the Bristol Channel from the steam-ship La Flandre, most deeply regretted by all who knew him, Arbutnot Goldcutt, Esq., youngest son of the late John Goldcutt, Esq., of Clarges-street, Mayfair, and Ealing, Middlesex, and of Mrs. Goldcutt, of Fairseat, Kent.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 14.

SUNDAY, MARCH 8.

Third Sunday in Lent.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. W. S. Simpson, Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Cloughton; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. Baker, Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Prothero.
St. James's, noon, probably the Lord Bishop of Ely.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Lord Bishop of London; 3 p.m., the Rev. F. W. Farrar.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Lord Bishop of Ely.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, MARCH 9.

London Institution, 4 p.m. (Dr. Zerffi on the Historical Development of Art).
Medical Society, 8 p.m., anniversary.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Weekes on Sculpture).
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m.
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. T. J. Hutchinson on the Andes from Callao; Mr. C. R. Markham on Geographical Progress in Peru).
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Monday Popular Concert.
Hospital for Incurables, Putney (Madame Clara Sicard's musical entertainment, 7 p.m.).

TUESDAY, MARCH 10.

Marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, 1863.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Liquids and Gases).
Licensed Victuallers' School, election.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. A. Reed on the Half-Breed Races of N. W. Canada; the Rev. G. Taplin on the Mixed Races of Australia).
Photographic Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. George Bruce on Printing and Toning).
Royal Medical and Surgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. W. Rendel on Gun-Carriages and Mechanical Appliances for Working Heavy Ordnance).
Lambeth Palace, Meeting of Clergy and Laity of the Diocese (announced).
National Rifle Association, General Meeting at the Royal United Service Institution, 2.30 p.m. (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair).
St. Paul's Cathedral, 8 p.m. (the Very Rev. Dr. Goulburn, Dean of Norwich, on the Lord's Prayer).
Deaf and Dumb Association, 272, Oxford-street, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. W. Vincent on the Beginnings of Electrical Research).

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11.

Moon's last quarter, 9.34 a.m.
Lévee to be held by the Prince of Wales, at St. James's, 2 p.m.
Chapels Royal, noon: St. James's, the Rev. Canon H. M. Birch; Whitehall, the Hon. and Rev. F. E. C. Byng.
Literary Fund, 3 p.m. (anniversary).
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Travers Course).

WAGNER SOCIETY, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The FIFTH CONCERT will be given on FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1874. To commence at 8.30 precisely. Orchestra and Chorus of 150 performers. Solo Pianoforte, Mr. Walter Bache. Conductor, Mr. Edward Dannreuther. Programmes: "King Stephen," Choral Fantasia, op. 80. Songs by Liszt and Rubinstein. Wagner, Huldigungsmarsch; Rienzi, Chorus of the Messengers of Peace; Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg—A. Overture; 2. Choral Song, "Wachet auf!" Lohengrin—A. Lohengrin's Arrival and Farewell to the Swan; 3. Prayer before the Combat; 4. Lohengrin's Victory—Finale to act I. The doors will be closed during each Piece. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s., of Stanley J. Lane, Weber, and Co.; Chappell and Co., Mitchell, Olivier, Lamborn Cook and Co., Bond-street; Austin, St. James's Hall; Schott and Co., Regent-street; Keith, Prowse and Co., Chesham; Rays, Royal Exchange; and Davies Brothers, Craven-terrace, Lancaster-gate.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.—The Last Concert but One of the Season on Wednesday Evening, at Eight o'clock. Artists—Miss Edith Wynne and Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey and Miss Antoinette Sterling; Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Henry Guy, Mr. George Fox, and Mr. Edward Lloyd. Pianoforte, Mr. Sydney Smith. The London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. Frederick Walker, of St. Paul's. Conductors, Mr. Meyer Lutz and Mr. J. L. Eaton. Admission, Stalls, 6s.; Family Tickets (for Four), 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, and Orchestra, 1s. Tickets to be had of Austin, St. James's Hall, the usual Music-sellers, and Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 9 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Force.	Direction.			
March Feb.	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°				Miles.	In.
(25)	29.716	39.4	35.2	87	9	33.0	44.3	ESE.	SE.		437	.080
(26)	29.166	44.3	42.2	93	10	33.4	48.0	SSE.	S.		538	.674
(27)	29.420	40.0	39.0	79	4	41.6	51.9	SW.	SSW.		220	.003
(28)	29.957	41.5	36.5	84	4	31.1	53.1	SSW.	SW.		233	.000
(1)	29.997	45.9	42.5	89	—	37.2	54.3	S.	SSW.		213	.010
(2)	30.409	44.1	42.3	93	9	40.3	51.7	ESE.	SE.		186	.000
(3)	30.535	41.3	37.0	86	7	38.7	49.7	ENE.	ESE.		115	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	..	29.833	29.285	29.266	29.973	29.938	30.380	30.565
Temperature of Air	..	39.7	44.8	46.7	37.8	47.9	44.4	41.9
Temperature of Evaporation	..	37.2	42.9	43.8	37.8	45.8	40.8	38.8
Direction of Wind	..	SE.	SSE.	SSW.	CA.M.	SSW.	ENE.	ENE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 14.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 53	5 5	5 20	5 33	5 50	6 10	6 30
6 30	6 52	7 18	7 43	8 27	9 13	10 7

STEAM for INDIA, via Suez Canal.—Messrs. CARLYLE BROTHERS and CO.'S DUCAL LINE and Messrs. GREEN'S BLACKWALL LINE. It is intended to dispatch the following Steamers from the South West India Docks at the undermentioned dates. Each steamer will carry a surgeon and a stewardess.

Name.	Tons.	Commander.	Destination.	—
Viceroy	2477	J. H. Taylor	Colom., Mad., and Cal.	March 16
Duke of Buccleuch	3015	A. Morris.	Calcutta direct	March 28
Duke of Lancaster	3015	J. Whitte	Colom., Mad., and Cal.	April 13
Duke of Devonshire	3000	J. Russell	Ditto	April 30
Duke of Sutherland	3012	C. Barrie	Ditto	May 16
Duke of Argyll	3012	J. Maddison	Ditto	May 30
Sultan	2502		Ditto	June 25

The above-named magnificent Steamers have exceptionally good accommodation for passengers, are fitted with bath-rooms, ice-house, and all requisites to promote the comfort of passengers. The cabins are placed amidships, and furnished and provided with all necessaries. For further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and CO., No. 65, Parliament-street, S.W.; to P. GREEN and CO., 140, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; to M'DIARMID, GREENSHIELDS and CO., No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool; and 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

THE Members of a Family are anxious to obtain EMPLOYMENT for a LADY whom they have known intimately for many years, and whom they consider to be very competent to act as Chaperon to Young Ladies either going abroad or into Society, or to take charge of a Widow's Household, or of Indian or Orphan Children. She has special qualifications for such work, with which she is well acquainted. The highest references can be given.—Address, Mrs. Robert Gandell, Holywell Lodge, Oxford.

PERPETUAL FOUR-AND-A-QUARTER PER CENT DEBENTURE STOCK.—THE REGENT'S CANAL COMPANY are issuing, under their Parliamentary powers, the above Stock at Par, for the conversion into Debenture Stock of the existing Mortgage Debt, amounting to £223,050. Interest payable half-yearly, on Jan. 10 and July 10. Registration free of expense. Application to be made to JOHN A. ASHOTT, Secretary, Regent's Canal Office, 85, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," Christian Martyrs, "Francisco de Rimini," "The Negroes," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, Entirely Redecorated and Embellished.

The NEW PROGRAMME introduced by the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, having been received with the most enthusiastic manifestations of approval, will be given until further notice EVERY EVENING, at Eight; MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, at Three and Eight. The whole of the leading metropolitan journals (both daily and weekly) are unanimous in according the highest meed of praise to the New Programme. Luxurious Private Boxes, 42 12s. 6d. and 21 12s. 6d.; Fautouille, 3s.; Sofa, 3s.; Area, Raised and Cushioned Seats, 2s. Doors Open for the Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening Performance, at Seven.

NO FEES OF ANY DESCRIPTION. No charge for Programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the auditorium.

LYCEUM.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight, the New Drama, PHILIP.—Count Philip de Miraflores, Mr. Henry Irving. Messrs. John Clayton, H. B. Conway, F. Charles, Brennan, Beaumont, J. Carter; Miss Virginia Francis, Miss G. Pauncefort, Miss St. Ange, Miss Hampden, and Miss Isabel Bateman. Now and weekly are announced in accordance with the highest meed of praise to the New Programme. Luxurious Private Boxes, 42 12s. 6d. and 21 12s. 6d.; Fautouille, 3s.; Sofa, 3s.; Area, Raised and Cushioned Seats, 2s. Doors Open for the Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening Performance, at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY and during the Week, EASY SHAVING. CHARITY (last time but five), followed with by desired, UNCLE WILL—Messrs. Kendal, Rogers, and Miss Robertson; and JOHN JONES. QUEEN MAB (first time) on Saturday, March 21.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. The great Irish sensation Drama, BILEEN OGE, by Edmund Falconer, in which the author will appear and be supported by the original Artists in their original characters. New scenery by Mr. Richard Douglas, new costumes, original effects as represented at the Princess's Theatre. Monday, March 9, and Every Evening, at Seven.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, KENSINGTON, 1874. will be OPEN on MONDAY, APRIL 6. SEASON TICKETS.

A. Non-Transferable Ticket, with 120 Artisan's or 240 School Tickets .. 42
B. Non-Transferable Ticket, with 120 Artisan's or 240 School Tickets .. 43
C. Transferable Ticket, with 200 Artisan's or 400 School Tickets .. 45
Season-Ticket Holders of 43 and 45 Tickets are registered as Members of the National Association for Promoting Technical Instruction. A first List of Members will be published shortly. Season Tickets can now be had at the Royal Albert Hall and at the usual Agents.

CHARGES FOR ADMISSION.
April 6 to June 30, 1s. daily, except on Wednesdays, 2s. 6d.; July 1 to Oct. 31, 1s. daily.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1874.

The monster trial in the Court of Queen's Bench is at an end. By the verdict of the jury, after an inquiry ranging over a hundred and eighty-eight days, the Claimant has been declared to be guilty of perjury on all the counts of the indictment preferred against him. He is not Sir Roger Tichborne, but Arthur Orton, and his attempt to destroy the reputation of Lady Radcliffe, Sir Roger's cousin, is characterised as an unfounded and malicious calumny. The Claimant is now in Newgate Gaol, under a sentence of penal servitude for fourteen years. He has passed into the obscurity from which he ought never to have emerged. There it becomes us to leave him—not without some flickering hope that the stern realities of his position may after a while dispose him to give the only satisfaction in his power to society which he has outraged by acknowledging the truth of the verdict by which he has been condemned and the justice of the sentence under which he suffers.

The case, indeed, has been a most remarkable one; yet one that, when all circumstances have been taken into consideration, need hardly excite our "special wonder." Never, before, perhaps, did a baronetcy, with an estate of from thirty to fifty thousand a year, go a-begging. It might be confidently predicted that it could not do so, more especially in colonial society, without producing a claimant. Such a prize held dangling

for some time before all classes of men, including the most depraved, could not fail of tempting some one or other, whose character and circumstances would urge him to snatch at it. He might be the most unlikely of men, and yet his very audacity might prove to be the fittest complement to the folly which had offered that prize to the world. Given the original conditions of the case, and its subsequent course can hardly be described as unnatural. Where one wishes to be duped in a matter involving large issues, it is pretty certain that some one will turn up ready to play into the hands of the expectant. Lady Tichborne's presentiments, advertisements, and correspondence with inquiry-offices and with attorneys eager for profitable business, laid the foundation for that stupendous imposture which for some years past has attracted so large a measure of public attention. They constituted a climate and an atmosphere specially adapted to the production of the most unprincipled roguery. Their effect was like "calling spirits from the vasty deep," and calling them with an authority they were not likely to gainsay. Arthur Orton heard the summons from afar. He had nothing to lose, not even character. He had everything to gain if he could only succeed in satisfying the yearnings of a fond and foolish lady. He staked his fortunes upon the issue, and, after eight years' effort, has lost the prize to which he impudently laid claim.

The man must have had something in him to have kept the ball rolling for so long a time. But it is by no means an uncommon subject of remark that crime very frequently engages talents which, in any other walk of life, might have achieved triumphant success. In the present instance one is able to trace nearly every step of the path which the Claimant took towards the object upon which he had set his heart. There is but little genius at its commencement, but imperturbable effrontery mingled with cunning. He learnt his lessons by slow degrees and with much assiduity. But, perhaps, one great secret of the perplexity which beset his claims in the minds of no inconsiderable number of disinterested onlookers was the utter insensibility of the man in the presence of his own mistakes. His early blundering was egregious, but he blundered on unabashed. Fortune favoured him in many respects. The prize at which he aimed was rich enough to tempt some with whom he came in contact to share his chances. A question of personal identity is seldom easy of decision. And so it came to pass that from year to year, by unflinching persistence in his own assertions, by unshrinking audacity of word and demeanour, and by a skilful use of all the chances which lay in his way, it required the longest trial on record to produce conviction upon an intelligent jury that he was none other than a vulgar impostor.

Did the case absolutely require the terrible sacrifice of time and patience which has been given to it in order to its settlement? We would speak diffidently of the system of practice adopted in our law courts; but we must confess to our misgivings as to the reasonable perfection of that system. If it be true, as the preponderance of evidence appeared to establish, that young Roger Tichborne was tattooed before he left this country, one is at a loss to perceive why the inquiry with regard to the Claimant was not restricted to that single point. It is sufficiently decisive of personal identity. It might have been determined without any reference to collateral proof. It would probably have satisfied the demands of every intelligent Englishman. Possibly, if the social and pecuniary stake had not been so large it would have been urged and submitted to as an indisputable criterion. It certainly would hardly have required two trials of unprecedented duration to have satisfactorily disposed of the identity of Sir Roger Tichborne. King Solomon, we fancy, would have made comparatively short work of the investigation. But then the process would not have secured a distribution amongst lawyers and witnesses of half the Tichborne estate. It would not have required roving commissions to South America and the Antipodes in search of evidence. It would not have demanded the unravelling of the fabric of two lives. It would not have exposed the case to those chances of an abortive conclusion which might have arisen from the death of any one of the jurors. No doubt, we have had a most exhaustive and a deeply interesting picture gallery of incidents, scenes, and circumstances connected with the history of two men each of whom happens to have passed through a somewhat remarkable career. But the country will have to pay a large sum for its amusement, and it is questionable whether the instruction it will derive from the proceedings of the courts of law will be rightly regarded as a fair equivalent for the expenditure incurred.

In some of its aspects the Tichborne trial will have excited proud emotions in the minds of most Englishmen. The skill, the learning, the common-sense, the eloquence, the patience, the impartiality, exhibited and illustrated during its protracted continuance, give one the highest idea of the *personnel* of administration in our law courts. Some passages at arms occurred which most of us will regret. Some freedom of advocacy was resorted to which the sober-minded may characterise as license. But, all things considered—the curious nature of the case itself, the immense number of witnesses examined, the prolixity of the trial, and the satisfactory issue to which it was conducted—this legal investigation has brought out in the strongest light the intellectual

power which is engaged in the administration of law in this country. Slow it may be, but it is also sure. The machinery is somewhat cumbrous, but it does its work efficiently at last. It is not very direct in its processes, but it comes round finally to a point that satisfies the judgment of the public. We congratulate the Judges, the jury, the officers of the court, and the people of the United Kingdom upon the termination of this monster trial. We may add an expression of our hope that the like of it will never be witnessed again.

THE COURT.

The Queen received at luncheon at Buckingham Palace, on Thursday week, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, with their children, Prince Christian Victor, Prince Albert and Princess Victoria, and Prince Arthur. Princess Christian, with her children, returned in the afternoon to Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, Lady Churchill, and the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley. On the following day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, and inspected the Landseer collection of paintings. Princess Beatrice afterwards visited the Doré Gallery and the South Kensington Museum. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) partook of luncheon with her Majesty. Prince Arthur left the Palace for Aldershot. The Duchess of Sutherland visited the Queen and took leave of her Majesty on her resignation of her office as Mistress of the Robes. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left the palace at half-past four o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, to Paddington, whence her Majesty travelled by a special train upon the Great Western Railway to Windsor, arriving at the castle at half-past five. On Saturday last Prince and Princess Christian, Lady Susan Melville, and Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty. On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Dr. Monsell officiated. On Monday Prince Arthur arrived at the castle. The Queen held a Council, at which were present Prince Arthur, the Duke of Abercorn, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross. The Duke of Abercorn kissed hands on his appointment as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Premier and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross had audiences of her Majesty. Previously to the Council the retiring officers of State and other officers of her Majesty's household were introduced to the Queen's presence, and took leave and delivered up to her Majesty their wands and insignia of office, and the newly-appointed officers of State and of her Majesty's household received from the Queen their wands and insignia of office, and kissed hands on appointment. At the Council the Marquis of Hertford, Earl Percy, Earl Beauchamp, Lord Henry Somerset, Viscount Barrington, Viscount Sandon, Lord Skelmersdale, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Sir John Hay, and Mr. Selater-Booth were introduced and sworn in members of the Privy Council. After the Council the Right Hon. Colonel T. E. Taylor, M.P., received from her Majesty the Seals of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and kissed hands on his appointment. The Queen conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. James Watson, Provost of Glasgow. Prince Arthur afterwards left the castle. Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty. The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily. The Hon. Mortimer Sackville West has succeeded Lord Frederick Kerr as Groom in Waiting; and Lord Charles Fitzroy and Colonel H. Lynedoch Gardiner have succeeded Colonel Du Plat and Major-General H. Ponsonby as Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty.

The following are the new members appointed by the Queen to the Royal household:—The Duchess of Wellington, Mistress of the Robes; Earl Beauchamp, Lord Steward; the Marquis of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain; the Earl of Bradford, Master of the Horse; Earl Percy, Treasurer; Lord Henry Somerset, Controller of the Household; Viscount Barrington, Vice-Chamberlain; the Marquis of Exeter, Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms; Lord Skelmersdale, Captain of the Corps of the Yeomen of the Guard; the Earl of Hardwicke, Master of the Buckhounds; the Earl of Dunmore, the Earl of Roden, Viscount Hawarden, Lord Bagot, Lord De Ros, Lord Elphinstone, and Lord Walsingham Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty; and Lieutenant-Colonel Horatio Page Vance, late 38th Regiment, to be one of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

The Queen will hold a Court at Buckingham Palace on Friday next.

Her Majesty will hold a Drawingroom on Wednesday, the 25th inst., which is a Collar Day.

The Prince of Wales will hold a Levée at St. James's Palace on Wednesday next, on behalf of her Majesty.

The Czar of Russia will shortly arrive on a visit to the Queen. The Emperor will embark for England from Fleschingen, to which port the Imperial yacht *Livadia* has been ordered round from the Crimea, as his Majesty's Baltic yacht will still be ice-bound at the time fixed for the departure.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Berlin early on Sunday morning. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the railway station by the Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany and by the British Ambassador, by whom they were conducted to the palace of the Crown Prince. A Court dinner was given in the White Hall of the Royal palace in honour of the Prince and Princess. Covers were laid for 180. The Emperor, in consequence of delicate health, was not present. Empress Augusta had the Prince of Wales on her right and the Princess of Wales on her left, and next in order sat all the members of the Royal family, the Prince of Wurtemberg, the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, and the Princes of Oldenburg, Hohenzollern, and Saxe-Meiningen. Prince Bismarck and the foreign Ambassadors sat opposite to the Prince and Princess. Towards the close of the dinner the Empress rose and said, "I drink to the welfare of the Prince and Princess of Wales." The band thereupon played the English National Anthem, the company remaining standing and cheering. On Monday the Prince and Princess were present at the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Berlin. In the evening their Royal Highnesses were present at a ballet at the Opera House. The Emperor and Empress, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, and Prince and Princess Charles, and Princess Frederick Charles, with her daughter, were also present. Later the Prince and Princess left Berlin for Darmstadt, where their Royal Highnesses passed a short time with Princess Louis of Hesse, and afterwards continued their journey to England, arriving on Thursday morning at Dover, whence the Prince and Princess travelled by the South-Eastern Railway to London.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh took leave of the Empress of Russia on Saturday last, and left St. Petersburg at 8 p.m., by special train, en route for England. All the Grand Dukes were present at the railway station, and the Czar accompanied their Imperial and Royal Highnesses as far as Gatschina. Adjutant-General Count von der Goltz and Count von Lehn-dorff, who have been ordered for special service in the suite of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, were received in audience by the Emperor, and left to meet their Imperial and Royal Highnesses on the Russian frontier, at Wirballen, where the Duke and Duchess arrived at half-past nine on Sunday evening, and thence continued their journey to Berlin, arriving at the Eastern Railway station at eleven o'clock on Monday morning.

The Imperial bride and Royal bridegroom were received by the Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, the Prince and Princess of Wales, all the Princes of the Royal House, the two Princes of Wurtemberg, the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, and the members of the British and Russian Embassies. A company of the Alexander Regiment of the Guards was drawn up on the platform, with its band playing and colours flying. The Duke and Duchess were received with the utmost enthusiasm by a large assemblage of the élite of the city, and the children of the Crown Prince presented a bouquet of flowers to the Duchess. Their Imperial and Royal Highnesses were conducted by the Imperial and Royal personages to the Royal palace, where they were received by the Empress of Germany and all the Royal Princesses, with the chief officers of state. The Duke and Duchess, immediately after their arrival, paid a visit to the Emperor at the Imperial palace. They were accompanied by the Empress on their return to the Royal palace. The Duke and Duchess passed the evening in their private apartments, on account of it being the anniversary of the death of the Emperor Nicholas.

On Tuesday the Duke and Duchess visited various places of interest in the city, and inspected the atelier of Professor Richter, who took the Duchess's portrait last year at Livadia, and afterwards attended a commemorative celebration at the Russian Embassy of the Czar Alexander's accession to the throne. Their Imperial and Royal Highnesses partook of luncheon with the Count and Countess of Flanders at the palace of the Imperial Crown Prince, and upon their return to the palace gave several audiences. The Duke and Duchess visited the Emperor, and were afterwards present at the Court dinner given in the White Hall of the Royal Palace, for which 200 covers were laid. The Emperor was not present. The Empress was conducted in to dinner by the Duke of Edinburgh, who wore his Prussian Colonel's uniform, with the insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle. The Crown Prince escorted the Duchess, who was attired in a yellow satin dress with flounces, trimmed with black, and a black lace shawl; over her dress the crimson ribbon of the Russian Order of St. Andrew, a necklace of emeralds, and a diamond coronet. All the Imperial and Royal personages were present. The Empress drank to the Duke of Edinburgh, wishing him joy of his marriage. Subsequently the Duke and Duchess, with the Empress and the members of the Imperial Court, attended a gala performance at the opera; after which their Imperial and Royal Highnesses took leave of the Emperor and Empress and the members of the Imperial family, and, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess and the Count and Countess of Flanders to the Lehrte station, they left Berlin at midnight for Verviers, where they were met, the following day, by the British and Russian Ministers, and escorted in a special train to Brussels; arriving at a quarter past nine o'clock on Wednesday evening. The Duke and Duchess were met at the railway station by the King of the Belgians and a numerous suite. A guard of honour was in attendance, and an enthusiastic crowd greeted the Imperial and Royal visitors. The Duke and Duchess were received at the palace by the Queen. On Thursday their Imperial and Royal Highnesses, with the Belgian Court, attended a performance at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, and were present at a Court dinner given in their honour.

Yesterday (Friday) the Duke and Duchess were to inspect the chief objects of interest in the town and afterwards leave for Ostend, whence they would embark on board the Royal yacht *Victoria* and Albert (Captain the Prince of Leiningen) for Gravesend, where the Imperial and Royal bride and bridegroom will land at the Terrace Pier this (Saturday) morning.

The official programme states that the public will be informed of the arrival of the Royal yacht in Gravesend Reach by a Royal salute, to be fired by her Majesty's ships of war moored off the Terrace Pier. A second salute will be fired as soon as their Royal Highnesses land. Ticket-holders for seats on the pier and pier-road will not be admitted until nine o'clock, and all seats should be occupied by ten o'clock. All the street barriers will be closed at half-past ten, and no person can be admitted into the line of route after that hour. None but officials connected with the arrangements will be permitted on the pier, pier steps, or pier barge. All seat-holders are required to remain in their places until after the whole of the carriages of the Royal party have left the pier and the young ladies selected as flower-strewers have been withdrawn. Two guards of honour will be formed of detachments of the 7th Fusiliers and the Royal Marines, one being stationed at the Terrace Pier, with the band, and the other at the North Kent railway station, also with band. Two troops of the 7th Hussars will keep the line of route through the town. The Duke and Duchess will travel by a special train, via Waterloo station, to Windsor, where they will be received by the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family, with the Mayor and Corporation, and by whom they will be escorted through the town to the Long Walk, and thence to the castle, the streets being lined by the first battalion Grenadier Guards and 2nd Life Guards. A guard of honour of the first battalion Grenadier Guards, with its band and colours, will be in attendance, and an escort of the 2nd Life Guards will be drawn up.

On Monday a state banquet will be given by the Queen at the castle, in St. George's Hall. Covers will be laid for upwards of 200 guests.

On Thursday the Queen will enter London with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and escort their Imperial and Royal Highnesses in semi-state to Buckingham Palace.

Prince Arthur arrived yesterday week at Oxford on a visit to Prince Leopold. On Saturday the Prince inspected the various objects of interest in the University and witnessed the torpid races on the Isis, and attended evening service at New College. On Sunday Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold were present at the preaching of the University sermon at St. Mary's, and afterwards visited the Dean and Mrs. Liddell, and attended the evening service at the cathedral.

The Prince Imperial received at Camden House, Chiselmhurst, on Tuesday, through M. Jolifé, from a number of adherents to the Napoleonic cause, a bouquet composed of dark and light coloured violets, surrounded with leaves of the same flower, and around the centre is a circle of blooming heather, emblematic of the Scottish descent of the Empress. Accom-

panying the bouquet was a tricoloured scarf of corded silk, embroidered with the Imperial eagles and crown.

The Duke de Chartres and the Count and Countess de Paris have left Claridge's Hotel for Paris.

OPENING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The combination of circumstances involved in a new Government and a new House of Commons naturally created a sort of bewilderment when the nascent Legislature met on Thursday. The old liberal members who came in early appeared not to be ready to give up their former seats on the right of the Chamber, and some of them strayed towards their quondam seats until reminded by the laughter and the "chaff" of the experienced Tory members who have returned once more to the House; and that party exhibited a curious felicity in appropriating their new places. First amongst them to settle himself in a seat corresponding with that he used to occupy on the other side was Mr. Charley, and generally the former members of his party settled themselves in what may be called the seats of power with a certain modest assurance. As to the new members, of whatever political creed, they might be distinguished by their adhering to their overcoats and umbrellas, and by their helplessly wandering about, uncertain where to swoop down. Many of them were taken in hand by the initiated without regard to party feeling, and there were interchanges of greetings and introductions, and a general geniality. There soon began a babble of conversation and a ripple of laughter, both of which increased as the numbers multiplied. Presently, it is to be noted, came in Mr. Roebuck, and assumed the place he used to occupy when he was before in the House, no matter who was in power—namely, that immediately below the gangway on the Opposition side. Notable was another Parliamentary resurrection, that of Sir George Bowyer, who has grown quite venerable. Nonconformity was early represented by Mr. Henry Richard; the Fiji Islands by Mr. M'Arthur; and the batch of new Baronets by Sir Charles Forster.

Other typical members were tolerably plenty: Conservatism in the city of London showed in Alderman Cotton and Mr. Hubbard; Mr. Ashbury and General Shute were prominent only because they sat in the places of Mr. Fawcett and Mr. J. White. As to the Home Rulers, they were not distinguishable (the Irish element of membership being very scant), and they were represented, inappropriately as may be thought, by Lord Robert Montagu. It was interesting to observe the retirement to back benches of gentlemen who were components in former Conservative Ministries, of whom Mr. Mowbray was a special example. For long the scene was almost one of hurly-burly, out of which it was difficult to pick individualism; and nobody settled down before the summons to the House of Peers. This, it might have been supposed, would have emptied the Lower House, but it did not; new membership apparently not being curious about the ceremony in the Upper House, with its quaint formalities, which verge so much on the grotesque. Indeed, the scene there was more ungainly and uninteresting than ever, the area of the Chamber being bare of peers, so that the uncomfortable sense of being nearly ludicrous in their costume and position which must be alive in the Lords Commissioners was, perhaps, less intense from the fact that they were not playing the antics enforced upon them before an audience which was either large or critical.

When the Commons began to avail themselves of the gracious license so courtly given by the Lords Commissioners, there was a very large assemblage. The Ministerialists ranged themselves in compact and serried order. Of course there were only sub-lieutenants on the Treasury bench—as Mr. W. H. Smith, wearing his blushing honours with a sort of pleased modesty; Sir H. Selwin Ibbetson, evidently trying to look very dignified, and to a certain extent succeeding; and Mr. Algernon Egerton, seeming very grave if not pensive. These were nearly all the representatives of the Government, and in their midst was to be seen Sir Percy Herbert, who holds no office at all, but who, it was seen afterwards, was there with a purpose—namely, that of giving the Ministerial fiat and congratulation to the newly-elected Speaker. It was naturally mentally inquired why he should be so chosen. On the front Opposition bench many of the ex-Ministers placed themselves. Notably, Mr. Gladstone, having glided in from behind the Speaker's chair, slipped in a remote corner seat at the upper end of the bench, by no means occupying the place traditionally held by the leader of the Opposition. There, too, in his immediate vicinity, apparently avoiding notice, was Mr. Lowe, and Lord Hartington might have been found out by any who sought him earnestly; while Mr. Childers, with a free and unembarrassed air and in an easy attitude, was in the most central place. It may be observed that, during the preliminary grouping, before everyone was fixed in his special place, the Liberals, who mingled in the crowd on the floor, seemed no way crestfallen, but interchanged courtesies with their triumphant foes, and bore with equanimity many a jest (there were obviously no gibes) which was broken upon them by facetious Conservatives. Without doubt Mr. Chaplin, who proposed the nomination of Mr. Brand for the Speakership, did his work well. Eminently gentlemanly, as might have been expected, he exhibited a good feeling and a taste which caused him to be almost, if not altogether, eloquent, while Lord George Cavendish, who seconded the motion, infused a dry humour into his remarks, which was very effective. It was to be observed that all the encomiums that were lavished on Mr. Brand by both members were more heartily and universally cheered by the Conservatives than by the Liberals.

All this time Mr. Brand had been, so to speak, crouching in a more or less obscure seat below the gangway on the Opposition side, evidently endeavouring to seem unconscious of what was going on. When called from his retreat by the loud invitation of the House, he rose with that air of coyness and unwillingness to be honoured and that humility which are considered proper in a gentleman who is about to be inducted into the chair. But his speech was still in tone and spirit assured; and, even while he was professing humble gratitude, it might have been detected that he was conscious that all that had been said about him was not beyond the truth. When he had been conveyed (in custody as it were) to the chair by his proposer and seconder, and made his grateful obeisance and acknowledgments, as has been said, Sir Percy Herbert spoke gratulation for the Government, in a slightly lumbering way. Then there was a pause; and then slowly, and, as it seemed, reluctantly, Mr. Gladstone came forward, and, standing very high up at the table, and by no means in a place of pride, on the front Opposition bench, spoke for himself and those who, judging by the loud and universal cheering from the Liberal members, are still his adherents, and, with great impressiveness and in choice language, paid his testimony to the merits of the re-elected arbiter of the House. There was nothing more to be done; and Mr. W. H. Smith executed his first official Parliamentary function by moving the immediate adjournment of the House.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.—SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



INTERIOR OF THE ADANSI CHIEF'S PALACE AT FOMANNAH: ENGLISH OFFICERS SELECTING QUARTERS.



SENTRIES OF THE DIFFERENT LINES OF TROOPS IN CAMP AT PRAH-SU.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.—SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



COUNTING AND INSPECTING AMMUNITION OF THE BONNY MEN.



NAVAL BRIGADE MEN BREAKFASTING IN THE COURTYARD OF AN ASHANTEE HOUSE.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

The news of Sir Garnet Wolseley's severe battle with the Ashantes at Amoafu, on Jan. 31, followed by several days' more fighting on the road to Coomassie, to the capture of that town and the submission of King Koffi Kalkali, on Feb. 5, was published in our last week's paper. The first portion of this intelligence had been conveyed from Madeira to Lisbon, in forty-one hours, by one of the Admiralty despatch-boats employed in that service. Our Illustration, showing the arrival of such a vessel at Lisbon, has therefore some interest upon this occasion. The paddle-wheel steam-yacht *Enchantress*, of 835 tons and 250-horse power, carrying a single gun, and the tender *Vigilant*, also a paddle-wheel steamer of the same dimensions, with two guns, are the vessels at present so engaged. They have to intercept the West African mail-steamer calling at Madeira from Cape Coast Castle. They prepare for sea immediately the mail is signalled off Madeira, and as soon as they get the despatches they leave at full speed for Lisbon, a voyage of forty-four hours in ordinary weather. The daily press of London is now fully represented at Lisbon, there being special agents for the *Times*, *Daily News*, *Daily Telegraph*, and *Standard* and Reuter's telegraph news. When the despatch-boat is seen from the Lisbon bar the fact is at once telegraphed to the city, and all the London newspaper agents are soon afloat, usually in boats with four rowers. The stout boatmen of the *Caes Sodré* are considered first-rate watermen. Instantly as the steamer moors in front of the Rock of the Conde d'Obidos, formerly called the Old Packet Stairs, the British Government despatches are sent ashore in charge of an officer; then the press telegrams are delivered, and a boat-race for the shore is commenced, the boatmen entering into the spirit of rivalry as keenly as their employers. Having got to land, cabs are taken to the offices, and the telegrams are put upon the wire without loss of time. The Portuguese wonder at the expenses paid by the leading London journals for this service, as journalism in Lisbon is upon a much smaller scale. It is true that our Gold Coast war excites little interest in Lisbon, and nothing is heard of it there beyond a few lines occasionally in the Portuguese journals.

We present this week no fewer than nine Illustrations of the campaign, all from sketches by our Special Artist. The one which appears foremost, on our front page, shows the incident of a native chief entertained by some British officers in camp, and drinking her Majesty's health, either in the palm wine of his own country, or in that of a European vintage possibly brought by them among private stores.

The military gentlemen of this expedition have had to put up with such lodgings as they could get on the road through the forest between Cape Coast Castle and Coomassie. But after they crossed the Prah and traversed the Assin territory to enter that of the Ashantes, a decided improvement was found in the native buildings available for their temporary use. The palace of the Adansi Hills Chief, or King, at Fomanna, which was occupied by Sir Garnet Wolseley and his staff, gives a favourable notion of the merits of Ashantee architecture. The floor is painted with a coating of clay, in colour a deep rich Etruscan red, with a beautiful polish. The walls are washed with white clay, which the natives of the Gold Coast often take as a medicine in water or chew as a sweetmeat. The walls are also decorated with strange and rather tasteful designs. We cannot say much about the furniture, as the people of Fomanna took away their valuables with them. But they left many stools, curved in the seat, and with the legs handsomely carved; some rudely-made tables, clay pots, and calabashes. These, with some old pipe-heads, stone tools, and musical instruments, were all the booty obtained in Fomanna.

Moinsie, which Sir Garnet Wolseley reached on Jan. 20, is at the base of the Adansi Hills on the south side; and on the other side of the hills, going on towards Coomassie, are the villages of Quisah and Fomanna, only a mile or two apart. The Adansi Hills were first passed on the 16th and 17th, by Lord Gifford's advanced reconnoitring party, who met with no opposition, though an Ashantee priest tried to frighten them back, in the absurd manner we showed last week. Our Artist sends a view of Moinsie, drawn on the 24th, with the huts and tents occupied by some of the troops and with parties of soldiers and baggage-carriers on the ground. His sketch of men of the Naval Brigade enjoying their breakfast in the court of an Ashantee house was taken at Quisah. He describes the house as consisting of four rooms, or huts, built on the four sides of the court, which is entered by a very narrow doorway and passage at one corner. The timber beams and hard earthen walls, which are plastered, display much ornamental sculpture of an ingenious pattern. The floors are of burnt clay, hard and smooth, and painted red; they are raised 2 ft. above the ground. The several rooms are usually the bedrooms of a native family; the one farthest from the open doorway is allotted to the girls or unmarried women. A tree is often planted in the court of a house, and various articles of "fetish," by way of a charm or a sacrifice, are hung upon its branches. It is customary to bury gold-dust and jewels, or other valuables, at the foot of this tree, where the native robber will fear to dig them up.

The different corps of Sir Garnet Wolseley's mixed force in the camp at Prah-su showed an odd diversity of attire and equipment, as may be observed in our Artist's representation of half a dozen sentries, belonging to their respective lines. The English sailor will at once be recognised, but he has quite a soldierly air, being one of the smart men of the Naval Brigade detached for this inland service. On his right hand, but to the reader's left, of course, is a negro soldier of one of the West India regiments. On the sailor's left hand are two of our West African auxiliaries, a Kossob man, from the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone, and a Bonny man, from the delta of the Niger, who are little better than savages. The Kossob wears a canvas shirt, like a night-gown; he has a fetish necklace on him. The two men at the left-hand side of the engraving are Houssas of Captain Rait's Artillery dressed in an easy-fitting uniform of dark blue, which consists of loose wide breeches, folded waistcloth, open-sleeved vest, cross-belts, and light cap with a numbered plate in front. They are fine fellows, and their officers have found them well worth the trouble of drilling them to carry and work the battery of light guns, which no Europeans could have done in that climate. We give two other Illustrations of the discipline and treatment of negro troops. One is the paying of a West India regiment: the officer sits, with the pay-list and the little rolls of money, while the sergeant calls out the men's names. He sometimes has to mention the reason why a deduction from the pay is to be made for some fault. In such case it is amusing to see the dejected looks of the delinquents, compared with the others' cheerful faces. These men are regular soldiers, and not bad soldiers either; they are usually stationed at Sierra Leone and Cape Coast Castle. The other Illustration shows Lieutenants Irwin and Douglas inspecting the ammunition of the Bonny men, and counting the rounds of cartridges in the possession of each man. These irregular troops are armed with the old smoothbore musket, converted into a breechloader, which they have learned to use pretty quickly, but are still very indifferent marksmen. Each man has to carry seventy rounds of am-

munition, in two small pouches, ready for immediate use, besides a larger pouch containing a reserve; also a blanket, a leather havresac for his rations, and commonly an old preserved-meat tin, which serves for cooking rice or other food. They are much addicted, however, to robbing each other, and will quarrel noisily about it when the officer's back is turned. Colonel Macleod, 42nd Highlanders, has been appointed brigadier to command the irregular regiments—that is, Colonel Wood's mixed regiment of Fantees, Elminas, Bonny men, and Kossob, and Captain Rait's Houssa gunners, with Major Baker Russell's regiment.

The labour of cutting a road or path through the dense forest is much increased by the swampy ground in some places, and near Satah the engineers found it needful to construct three miles and a half of "corduroy road." This work, performed by 150 natives, is the subject of one of our Artist's sketches. After cutting side channels or gutters for the water to run off, a number of trees were felled and divided into logs; these were laid side by side upon the marshy ground, and were covered with twigs and earth or sand, to make a road for the troops. The natives, however, found such a road very painful to their feet, and would prefer wading through mud or water up to their knees. It required constant vigilance and incessant commands or threats on the part of the engineer to keep the labourers at their task; if he turned aside for a moment they would all sit down and do nothing. But the work was finished in very good time.

The diplomatic interview of Lieutenant Irwin with the King or Chief named Amoowah, one of our native allies, took place at Dunquah some weeks ago, but it is a characteristic example of native state and dignity. His Majesty sits beneath the shade of an English black umbrella, wrapped in a loose robe and smoking a cigar which has been given him by his English visitor, who stands at his left hand. The armour-bearer, sword-bearer and mace-bearer are posted beside him, with two or three soldiers of his body-guard, having the short Spider rifles presented by our Government. This King had done good service in the fighting that took place near Cape Coast Castle.

The Admiralty, on Wednesday last, received from Commodore Hewitt, V.C., a despatch bearing date Feb. 2, at Agimammu, fifteen miles from Coomassie, which gives further particulars of the great battle of the 31st at Amoafu, so far as the Naval Brigade were concerned in it. He reports that, since his former letter of Jan. 29, the Naval Brigade, in conjunction with the rest of the troops, has been hotly engaged with the enemy on three separate occasions:—

On our arrival at Detchiasu, on the morning of the 29th, Wood's and Russell's regiments, with the Naval Brigade and 23rd Fusiliers, under the command of Colonel M'Leod, 42nd Highlanders, were ordered to advance four miles into the bush to the village of Borumassie and attack it, with the object of driving out the King of Adansi, who, with a large force, was occupying a strong position on our flank. After a sharp engagement the enemy were eventually dislodged, although not without some loss on our side.

On the evening of Jan. 30 our troops and carriers were massed at Insariu, and early on the following morning they advanced in four columns to attack a strong force of the enemy, who had established themselves a short distance south of Amoafu. Without attempting to give the details of the General's plan of operations, I will endeavour to afford such particulars as will enable their Lordships to gain some idea of the position occupied by the Naval Brigade during the engagement.

The first encounter took place at 8 a.m., when the village of Egginassie, about a mile from Amoafu, was carried by a rush of the scouts under Lord Gifford. The Naval Brigade was divided into two wings, one, under Captain Walter James Grubbe, of her Majesty's ship *Tamar*, being attached to the left column, and the other, under Acting Captain Percy Luxmoore, of her Majesty's ship *Druid*, to the right. On the advance being made, the right and left columns were ordered to cut paths at right angles to the main road, for a distance of 300 yards, into the bush, and then to form upon the flanks of the 42nd Regiment, who, in the front column, were making their way through the thick bush on each side of the road. The enemy's centre was at Amoafu, and, throwing out two columns towards us in a diagonal direction, they formed, as it were, a broad arrow with the main path, in which order they received our attack. After suffering very heavy losses, the 42nd Highlanders eventually captured the town at 1.45 p.m.

I have great pleasure in acquainting their Lordships with the steady behaviour of the Naval Brigade. During a very trying time they showed the greatest coolness, and, advancing slowly under a continuous and heavy fire, steadily drove back the enemy until three o'clock, when they forced them to make a precipitate retreat, and the day was ours. Although it is quite impossible to give even an approximate estimate of the strength of the enemy opposed to us, I should say, from the number of Ashantee corpses we have taken from the roadside and buried, there must have been several thousands of them. On the baggage being moved up from Insariu towards the evening, the guard protecting it was attacked, and some of the carriers, dropping their loads, ran away. Nearly all of it was, however, afterwards recovered, and Sir Garnet has since successfully established a line of communication with his rear.

On Sunday the Naval Brigade were sent on to a place called Bequah (Baquah), three miles from Amoafu, where they attacked a large number of Ashantes, and drove them back, with considerable loss. On Monday, Feb. 2, we came in here; and to-morrow, at daylight, we are to advance ten miles further, without baggage. This will take us within about five miles of Coomassie. There has been some desultory fighting during the day, in which the Naval Brigade were not engaged.

Inclosed is a return of casualties, which does not include the losses suffered by the regiments, which, I regret to say, in the case of the 42nd, were very heavy. Their Lordships will observe that a very stubborn resistance was offered to us.

It appears to have been a mistake, in the telegram of last week, to report Major Baird among the killed. The names of the officers actually killed or wounded, and the numbers of other casualties in each portion of the forces, were published in our last. Further particulars are still awaited.

The Earl of Carnarvon sent to the papers the following extract from a private letter received on Thursday at the Colonial Office from Mr. Goldsworthy, second in command under Captain Glover, dated her Majesty's ship *Victor Emmanuel*, Cape Coast, Feb. 8:—"News has reached us within the last half hour that Coomassie is taken and Koffi Kalkali a prisoner. This is authentic. This will only be a line, as the special steamer is getting up steam to take the news to Madeira." The Admiralty has not received any confirmation of this report. On the contrary, Sir Garnet Wolseley states in his telegram from Coomassie that the King had left the town, but was coming back to sign a treaty. The latest intelligence received at the War Office from the Gold Coast is that conveyed in the telegrams of the 5th ult., which arrived on Feb. 26.

Regretting his inability to be present at a Liberal gathering in Bolton, Mr. John Bright has written a letter in which he says the Liberal party has failed mainly through want of organisation, arising from the security caused by its great victory five years ago. It still lives, and may recover its supremacy.

General Sir Percy Herbert, on the part of those officers who feel aggrieved by the Abolition of Purchase in the Army Act, presented their collective case at the sitting of the Commission, yesterday week, and contended that the tables and arguments embodied in Mr. Cardwell's answer to the note addressed to him by the Commission were misleading.

Conscientious scruples have been urged by the casual paupers at Eastbourne Workhouse against Sunday labour, the guardians having latterly imposed a certain moderate task of stone-breaking as a check on the over-numerous applications of tramps every Saturday night. The question has been brought before the magistrates, who have decided it in favour of the tramps.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, March 5.

Last Sunday's elections in the departments of the Vienne and Vaucluse may be looked upon as inaugurating a new era in the tactics of at least one fraction of the Republican party. Ever since the Parliamentary coup-d'état which overthrew M. Thiers, and more especially since the voting of the Septennat on Nov. 19 last, the policy of the Opposition party has not been to harass the Cabinet by continual interpellations, amendments, manifestoes, and "incidents," but rather to allow it every possible latitude to carry its pet projects into effect. The general opinion was that, left to themselves, the Duc de Broglie and his colleagues would so thoroughly compromise themselves in the eyes of the country that their fall would be inevitable. This policy was the result of an alliance between MM. Thiers and Gambetta, both of whom, besides putting, as it were, a bridle upon their own tongues, recommended calm patience and moderation to their followers. But the fiery spirits of the Radical deputies, tired of this Fabian policy, have long chafed under the restraint imposed upon them by their leader, and in a mutinous moment M. Naquet and other malcontents paid a visit to M. Ledru Rollin at Fontenay aux Roses, the result of which has been his candidature and election in the Vaucluse.

The presumption now is that henceforth M. Gambetta is supplanted in the leadership of the Republican party. The importance of this fact cannot be over-estimated, as M. Ledru Rollin's election will lead to a more harassing and resolute opposition on the part of the Radical deputies, and more than one exciting Parliamentary battle is doubtless in store for us. It seems strange that M. Ledru Rollin, to whom the Radical organs predicted such an overwhelming majority, should only have beaten his adversary by less than 3000 votes out of 60,000, especially in Vaucluse, which is essentially a Republican department. We are told, however, that the Royalist Mayors recently appointed by the Government have been resorting to the method of manipulating votes which obtained under the Empire; and in one commune alone 800 electors have formally protested before a notary against the conduct of the Mayor, who had destroyed their voting-papers. On the other hand, the Radical candidate's insignificant majority is regarded with satisfaction by the moderate Left. The ballot shows that the number of Monarchical votes recorded is not greater than at the last election; while the moderate Republicans, we are told, almost unanimously abstained from voting. The Monarchists cannot, therefore, draw arguments unfavourable to the Republic from the result.

M. Lepetit's scarcely hoped-for election in the Vienne is hailed, on the other hand, as a great Republican triumph. His return under the patronage of M. Thiers is stronger evidence than any yet afforded of the desire of the country for a moderate Republic. The Vienne has hitherto been considered as a Royalist stronghold; and when M. de Soubeyran came forward as a Monarchical candidate in 1871, he was elected almost unanimously. The Royalist candidate, the Count de Beauchamp, was supported, on Sunday, by the prefects and the Government Mayors, and his defeat is a great blow for the Conservative party.

M. Buffet, the President of the National Assembly, is growing more and more unpopular every day. At a recent sitting M. Poyer Quartier brought forward a project for taxing sugar-refiners, which was vehemently opposed by the Government. The discussion, which was purely financial at first, at length degenerated into a political debate, and a ministerial crisis was even feared when, yielding to the entreaties of some of the members of the majority, M. Poyer Quartier suddenly withdrew his bill. The Left was loud in expressing its indignation at this proceeding; and M. Duvergier de Hauranne, having protested against the private consultation which the Government had held in one corner of the Salle with M. Poyer Quartier, was called to order by President Buffet. This so exasperated the Republican party that an ordinarily silent member sprang to his feet, and, apostrophising the President, exclaimed, "Your partiality is something revolting." Naturally enough, he was called to order, and the sitting broke up amid considerable confusion. The *XIX.ème Siècle*, M. About's paper, appeared on the morrow with a long personal attack directed against M. Buffet, for which its sale was immediately prohibited on the public way. Police agents have since seized parcels of the paper from porters, and have even forbidden people reading it in the streets.

The Assembly has authorised the Government, by 552 votes against 64, to prosecute M. Melvil Blancourt, deputy for Guadeloupe, for participation in the acts of the Commune. A series of proposed taxes, many of which—such as an adhesive stamp upon all photographs, suggested by M. de Lorgeril, and a 10¢ tax on pianos, advised by M. de Belcastel—were more ingenious than sagacious, have been rejected during the week. An attempt to tax gas consumed in private houses has also failed, and it is greatly feared that the Assembly will be obliged to increase the obnoxious salt duty as the only expedient to meet the deficit in this year's revenue.

M. Emile Ollivier, who has returned to Paris, will be received to-day at the French Academy. His address is reported to contain several eulogistic paragraphs concerning Napoleon III., which he has declined to modify in compliance with the request of several Academicians. When this address was read to the Academy at a recent private sitting M. Guizot abruptly rose and, violently apostrophising M. Ollivier, whom he called "the man who went to war with a light heart," left the room, vowing that he would never return.

M. Thiers has received an address and an album from a number of French residents in the United States. In reply to the congratulatory remarks of the deputation by which it was formally presented, the ex-President made a short speech, in which he stated that he would devote all the strength that remained to him to watching over the interests of France.

The Paris Court of Appeal has rejected the claim of Naundorff's descendants to the title of Princes of the house of Bourbon, the judgment, justly enough, stigmatising them as impudent and crafty adventurers, and condemning them to pay the costs of the trial.

SPAIN.

Marshal Serrano has resigned the post of President of the Ministry, retaining that of Chief of the Executive Power; General Zabala succeeds him in the former office.

From his position near Somorostro, General Moriones, last week, made three attacks upon the Carlist position, but was each time repulsed. The Carlists are entrenched on an elevated plateau bristling with batteries. In his despatches to Madrid General Moriones seems to have acknowledged a loss of 800 killed and wounded. But, according to Carlist accounts, he lost 1800 men. This includes the killed, those drowned in the river, the wounded, and the prisoners. It is announced from Bilbao that the bombardment of the town by the Carlists continues, and that 200 shells are thrown into it daily. The Church of St. Nicholas, the theatre, and the railway station

have been burnt. According to Carlist reports 5000 soldiers have been surprised by the Carlists on the San Pedro bridge at Somorostro. One thousand of the men are said to have been killed, and the rest made prisoners, or drowned in the river. Consequent on General Moriones' failure to break through the Carlist lines at Bilbao the situation of the army has become so critical that both Marshal Serrano and Admiral Topete have gone to his assistance.

Meetings in support of the Government, and to assist it in the war, are being held in Madrid and the provinces, and subscriptions for the wounded continue to be collected. Senor Gandara, a banker in Madrid, has proposed the organisation of 10,000 volunteers, towards the expense of whose equipment he offers to contribute 4,000,000 reals.

ITALY.

Sano, the Japanese Minister, was received by King Victor Emmanuel on Sunday, and presented his letters of recall. Kavasue, his successor, subsequently obtained an audience to hand his credentials to his Majesty.

The Chamber of Deputies was occupied on Tuesday in discussing a Ministerial bill sanctioning an expenditure of 79,000,000 lire for defensive works, the amount to be spread over several Budgets. The Committee to which the bill was referred approved it, and added another, sanctioning a further expenditure of 88,500,000 lire in order to complete the works.

The Pope received, on Sunday, the members of the popular clubs representing the associations devoted to Catholic interests. The grand receptions, which were interrupted in 1873 in consequence of the Pope's illness, will now be resumed. His Holiness gave audiences on Sunday and Monday to several English families. The Pope has received the members of the Society of Catholic Roman Women. Replying to their address, he praised those who visited the Vatican and blamed those who took part in the Carnival. This, he said, was not a time for rejoicing, but for prayer and good works.

HOLLAND.

A bill for the introduction of a gold standard into Holland was unfavourably received, on Monday, by the Second Chamber of the Legislature. The principal clause having been rejected by 40 votes against 29, the Ministry withdrew the bill.

GERMANY.

Indisposition has again withdrawn the Emperor William from participation in public and Court festivities; but he has been able to receive daily visits and to confer with his Ministers.

Opposing the motion brought forward by Alsatian Deputies in the German Parliament to annul that clause in the Alsace-Lorraine administrative law which gives the Governor power to declare a state of siege, Prince Bismarck said in France there are twenty-eight departments in a state of siege at the present time. He asked, as a vote of confidence, that the motion should be rejected, which it was, by 196 to 133; the voters in the minority being the Poles, Alsatians, Social Democrats, members of the Centre, and the Fortschritt party.

In the Federal Council the constitution of a superior Imperial Court has been decided upon, and will be forthwith submitted to the Reichstag. Reservations are made allowing Prussia and Bavaria to maintain local courts of appeal for causes within their State jurisdiction. A new law submitted to the Council prescribes certain penalties of internment and loss of citizenship in the case of ecclesiastics removed from office for illegal acts.

Yesterday week a decision of the Gnesen District Court was promulgated requiring Archbishop Ledochowski to undergo the year's imprisonment—which sentence was substituted by the Court, on Dec. 19 last, for the fine of 8000 thalers, imposed on him for offences against the May laws.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Austria returned to Vienna, in good health, yesterday week. He was received at the Northern Railway station by the Crown Prince Rudolf, the Minister President, and all the members of the Cabinet.

Count de Chambord arrived at Vienna on Monday. He is in perfect health.

The Austrian Ministry has come to an understanding with the leaders of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath. The measures for immediate consideration have been agreed upon, and it is expected that they will be disposed of by the end of April. The Reichsrath will then adjourn till the middle of October, when it will meet for an autumn Session. In the Lower House the Czech deputies have handed in a written declaration of their reasons for not taking their seats.

On Sunday M. de Szlavay, President of the Hungarian Ministry, had an audience of the Emperor lasting two hours, in which he explained the present Ministerial crisis and announced that the Cabinet desired to resign. His Majesty, however, deferred taking a decision on the subject until after his arrival at Pesth.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet has adopted the bills sanctioning the treaties of commerce with Sweden, Portugal, and Russia.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Major-General Baron B. G. Bildt, Governor-General of Stockholm, has been appointed Swedish Minister at Berlin. M. Kleen, First Secretary of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, has been nominated Secretary of Legation at Vienna.

RUSSIA.

Information has been received at Berlin to the effect that the Yomeds, in Central Asia, have attacked Russian fortifications, crossing the ice for that purpose. They were repelled, and in their retreat the ice broke up, causing great numbers to be drowned.

A Russian trading caravan is about to be sent from Astrabad to Afghanistan, by way of Candahar and Cabul. It is being organised by Russian capitalists in St. Petersburg.

AMERICA.

President Grant has sent a message to the United States Congress recommending that the forthcoming Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia should be made both national and international, and advising other legislation to secure the success of the undertaking.

On the Great Western Railway a passenger car in a running train caught fire, and twenty-two persons were terribly burnt before the train was stopped. Eight of them were dead.

CANADA.

A resolution to favour the re-establishment of a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States has been agreed to by the Dominion Board of Trade at Toronto.

CHINA.

Inflammatory placards are being circulated at Tien-Tsin denouncing foreigners, and the Chinese Government has notified foreign Ministers that it cannot guarantee their safety.

JAPAN.

By telegram from Nagasaki, of Tuesday's date, we learn that the Japanese Imperialist forces have been victorious over the Fizen rebels, who have disappeared. The Government troops have occupied Saga, and, no further risings being heard of, it is believed that the insurrection is at an end.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

Reassuring accounts were telegraphed from the Viceroy at the close of last week, to the effect that reports had been received of the completion of transport arrangements in North Behar and Bhagulpore; that throughout the North-West Provinces improvement was generally felt; and that the late rains had been beneficial, that crops were ripening, and that the relief works sufficed to keep down distress. But Mr. Archibald Forbes, the special reporter sent by the *Daily News*, visited the Durbungah road relief works on Friday. Here, according to his account, 15,000 persons are employed "on the semi-starvation wages of three-halfpence daily." He adds that they are neglected, defrauded, and irregularly paid:—"There is no supervision, except one native official for one hour in the morning. The Government is to blame for the delay in sending European supervisors, as requested by the local officials. Most of the public works are in the same state from the same cause. I found many persons in an extremely emaciated state; and I saw one famine-corpsed lying unburied in a ruined temple. There is much mortality among the children. The famine-wave is threatening to swamp preventive efforts. Shortness of money in the local treasury threatens to cause a collapse in the transport service and the public works."

The Marquis of Salisbury has taken prompt action in reference to these statements, as is shown by the following telegrams, which have been published:—

From the Secretary of State for India to the Viceroy, Calcutta. Sent Feb. 28, 1874:—"Daily News telegram received about Durbungah road relief works states that relief works are not supervised by Europeans; that labourers are paid semi-starvation wages of three-halfpence daily, payment being irregular. Inform me immediately amount of labourers' daily pay and price of rice at Durbungah. Message adds that shortness of money in local treasury threatens collapse of transport and public works. Telegraph whether this is true."

From the Viceroy, Calcutta, to the Secretary of State for India. Sent March 2, received March 2, 1874:—"Your telegram 25th. Sir R. Temple, who is here, informs me that rice at Durbungah sold at eleven to twelve seers, of two pounds, the rupee. Murwa, kind of pulse much consumed by relief labourers, twelve to thirteen seers the rupee. Wages of relief labourers one and a half annas per diem (equal to two and a quarter pounds of rice). Something less for women or children. Usually whole families concerned; remedied immediately on discovery. Labourers paid daily. European supervision for all relief works impossible. Cash in Durbungah Treasury, from large disbursements, run low; will be fully supplied. No danger whatever to transport from this."

Meanwhile the *Daily News*' Special Commissioner telegraphs again as follows:—

DUHETRA, EASTERN TIRHOOT, Sunday.—I find general, severe, and increasing privation among the lower classes. The better classes are not suffering. About one third of the inhabitants in each village are undergoing slow starvation. Several famine deaths have already occurred. Systematised relief organisation is only just being commenced. The delay is owing to the deficient staff. There has been no rice in the bazaars for a fortnight past. The future is terribly ominous.

DURBUNGAH, Wednesday, 7 a.m.—The suffering and mortality in Eastern Tiroot are rapidly increasing. Eighteen famine deaths have taken place in four days in a village near Mozufferpore. The cart transport is less than half the contractor's estimate. The grain supply is therefore deficient in the same ratio. Nearly 30,000 persons are employed on the road relief works here. There were only 15,000 last week. An effort to relieve a thousand of the weaker by cooked food has been frustrated by the refusal to take it, from caste prejudice. The people preferred to starve on their wages, sweated by the peculations of the native overseers. There has been no rain. Sir Richard Temple begins his Purneah tour to-morrow.

A telegram, dated Calcutta, Wednesday, received from the Viceroy, states the measures being taken to supply the people with food. He says:—

Orders of Government rice amount to 420,000 tons, of which 350,000 from beyond sea. Of this quantity 100,000 arrived. We have been keeping up for some while a constant stream of from 2000 to 2500 tons a day into distressed districts. Private trade is bringing in grain from North-West and Punjab at the rate of about 1600 tons a day. Local transport, which has been main difficulty, now fairly well organised. Over 50,000 carts now employed in districts north of Ganges, under contracts, in bringing in Government grain, will shortly be increased to 70,000. In worst districts distribution of relief is being given by circles of moderate area, each village being visited and dealt with. Two deaths from starvation reported in Monghyr. None elsewhere yet, but in parts the lowest classes are gradually becoming pinched, and without Government measures severe and extensive famine would have already begun.

The minute has been published in which Lord Northbrook states his reasons for not interfering with the export of grain.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Bengal Famine Relief Fund was held at the Mansion House on Monday afternoon—the Lord Mayor presiding. A telegram from the *Daily News*' special commissioner in India was read descriptive of the existing distress in the famine-stricken districts. In the discussion which followed, Lord Lawrence was amongst the speakers. Before the meeting separated, it was resolved to remit a third sum of £10,000 to the Calcutta Relief Committee. Up to Wednesday evening the public subscription now being raised in the City amounted to upwards of £33,000.

At a meeting on behalf of the Bengal Famine Fund, held in Manchester, it was unanimously resolved that a national grant would be the most effective mode of expressing national sympathy, and that the cost of such aid should be thrown fairly and equitably on Imperial resources. Popular feeling in Manchester does not appear to coincide in the spirit which was manifested at this meeting, and the Mayor has been urged to call another meeting without delay.

At Preston, a motion which was submitted to a public meeting, called to discuss the question of the Bengal famine, was met by an amendment proposed by the Vicar of Preston, to the effect that at present it is not desirable to subscribe for the relief of the sufferers in India. After some discussion, this amendment was carried.

On Thursday £5000 was forwarded to Calcutta from Glasgow, being its first instalment for the relief of the sufferers in Bengal. Subscriptions are being liberally sent in.

A telegram from Gibraltar announces the arrival there of two transports with invalids from Cape Coast Castle.

The Swiss Federal Council has rejected the appeal of the Abbé Collet against his banishment from Switzerland.

Cholera is ravaging Buenos Ayres, the deaths being at twice or thrice the average rate.

A great fire has taken place at Panama, the damage done by which is estimated at one million dollars.

The Earl of Carnarvon has nominated Mr. G. H. Barne, of the Western Circuit, to the Attorney-Generalship of Jamaica, vacant by the death of Mr. E. A. C. Scholch.

An advance of £160,000 has been made by the banks of Constantinople to the Turkish Government. The rate of interest is not specified, but it is said to be high.

The appointments are gazetted of Mr. George de Jong Beyts to be her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah, and of Mr. William John Anderson to be Judge for the Turk's Islands.

The *Globe* correspondent at Brussels says that a million of francs has been granted towards the construction of the international building to be erected in the Rue de la Régence, opposite the residence of the Count de Flandre. It is intended for the exhibition of works of art, flower shows, fêtes, and other public purposes, and is estimated to cost 2,500,000 francs.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Grand National Hunt Meeting, which this year took place at Aylesbury, for the first time, was scarcely so successful as usual. This must be attributed partly to the recent heavy rains, which had made the ground so heavy and rotten that many owners sent their horses home again directly they had seen the course, and partly to the big, old-fashioned fences, which did not at all suit the ideas of some of the modern steeplechase horses, which, in too many cases, are merely ex-flat-racers, converted by a few weeks' drilling over bushy hurdles. The attendance was enormous; though the Prince of Wales, not having returned from the Continent, could not be present; nor did Mr. Disraeli, who, being one of the stewards, was confidently expected, put in an appearance. The Grand National Hunt Steeplechase was, of course, the chief event of Tuesday. It had attracted one hundred subscribers; still, several of these merely took a nomination and paid the minor forfeit, and a field of a dozen was all that could be mustered. The race was scarcely in doubt after the first mile, for Lucellum, who recently won a small event at Doncaster, always held a good lead, and, steered by Captain Smith, one of our most accomplished gentlemen riders, finally won in a canter by ten lengths. In the course of the race Captain Riddell, who rode Minister, had a nasty fall and broke his collar-bone. The wretched display of Ryshworth (12 st. 7 lb.) in the Aylesbury Open Handicap was the chief feature of Wednesday's sport. The second in last year's Grand National fell at the brook, and, after refusing two or three times, was pulled up before he had gone a mile, so the prospects of his Bristol and Liverpool backers look particularly gloomy.

We much regret to have to record the death of the Hon. George Wentworth Fitzwilliam, which melancholy event occurred on Wednesday afternoon. The deceased gentleman recently had a severe fall when hunting with the Fitzwilliam hounds, of which he was master, and erysipelas set in. He was in his fifty-eighth year, and was brother of the present Earl Fitzwilliam.

The well-known steeplechase rider and trainer "Chris" Green died on Thursday week.

One or two unpleasantly foggy days militated somewhat against the success of the Ashdown Coursing Meeting; still hares were strong and plentiful, and, on the whole, the fixture was a great success. Only five of the Waterloo dogs—Royal Mary, Claimant, Ruby, Lighthouse, and Cressus—appeared in the Craven Cup, and of these the last named was put out by Deodora's Daughter in the first ties, after a trial of great length and severity. His victress was herself beaten by Claimant in the next round, and we understand that this was her last appearance in public; indeed, as she came out at Sandown in 1870, and has been very hard worked ever since, her retirement is well earned. In the third ties Ruby and Claimant were the only "survivors of Waterloo," and at last the former won the stake by beating Belle of Havering in the final spin. The partiality of some greyhounds for a particular country is remarkable; for Ruby could not win a single course at Altcar in the previous week, and, by a very singular coincidence, she and Belle of Havering were slipped for the final course of the Craven Cup last year, when the result was the same as on the present occasion. Ruby ran through the stake in brilliant style, scarcely being challenged till she met Belle of Havering, when she just won, but with nothing to spare. Thirty-two puppies contested the Uffington Cup, but we doubt if there was anything very grand among them. It was won by Temerity, by Tony—Beaufort; and Cacique II., by Regulus—Restitution, was the runner-up. Luff stripped very well indeed; but some of Mr. Warwick's decisions caused a great deal of grumbling.

The Cambridge University handicaps were brought off on Saturday and Monday last. The quarter-mile was won by A. K. Lewis (Corpus), who had twelve yards start, and showed very good form; but the running in the one-mile and three-mile races was decidedly poor. The first meeting of the London Athletic Club will take place to-day (Saturday) at Lillie Bridge, commencing at about three o'clock.

The Duke of Abercorn, the newly-appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was sworn in before a Privy Council, on Tuesday, at Dublin Castle.

It is stated at Portsmouth that the Admiralty have determined to hold a naval review at Spithead on the occasion of the visit of the Czar in May next.

An engine-driver on the Great Northern Railway has received £5 as an acknowledgment of his promptitude in reversing his engine as the line was being crossed by a stag and a pack of hounds.

At a meeting of the Imperial Russian Society of Geography, presided over by the Grand Duke Constantine-Nicolaevitch, the secretary, Mr. Veniukof, pronounced a speech in honour of Livingstone. At the conclusion the meeting rose to render homage to his memory.

A conference of representative working men of the west of England and South Wales was held, on Monday, at the Tailors' Hall, Bristol, in connection with the Workmen's Peace Association. Speeches were made and resolutions passed in support of the principle of international arbitration. A public meeting was held in the evening.

By a series of explosions in Mr. Alderman Thompson's mill, at Blackburn, many persons have been killed and injured, among the former being the son of the proprietor, a fine young man, who was to have been married next week. While firing a salute at Wardour Castle, the seat of Lord Arundell, to celebrate the termination of the Tichborne trial, a man and a boy were killed by the bursting of a cannon. In a coal-pit at Blantyre, near Hamilton, two men were killed by an explosion of firedamp.

The Board of Admiralty consists of Mr. Ward Hunt, First Lord; Admiral Sir A. Milne, Admiral Sir J. Tarleton, Lord Gifford, and Sir Massey Lopes. Lord Mahon, Mr. Rowland Winn, and Sir James Elphinstone will be the Junior Lords of the Treasury. The Earl of Pembroke has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for War; the Hon. Frederick A. Stanley, M.P., Financial Secretary at the War Office; and Mr. G. Cavendish Bentinck, Secretary to the Board of Trade. Lord Eustace Cecil, M.P., has accepted the post of Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.

A vacancy in the list of Physicians Extraordinary to the Queen is caused by the death of Dr. Neil Arnott, F.R.S., which occurred on Monday, at his residence, 2, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park. Dr. Arnott was not only well known as a man of high ability in his profession, but from his efforts to promote the interests of science both by his writings and by his numerous donations for the purpose of founding scientific scholarships. He was born about 1788.—Dr. Forbes Winslow, an eminent authority on the subject of mental pathology, died on Tuesday, at the age of sixty-four. He was the author of many works on insanity, uncontrollable drunkenness, and obscure diseases of the brain.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: A CONFERENCE WITH A NATIVE KING.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: CUTTING AND MAKING A ROAD TO COOMASSIE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A lecture on the Beginnings of Electrical Research will be given to the Deaf and Dumb Association, 272, Oxford-street, by C. W. Vincent, F.C.S., on Tuesday next, at eight o'clock p.m.

At the half-yearly meeting of the London General Omnibus Company, on Tuesday, it was stated in the report that the number of miles run was 5,873,964, while the number of passengers carried was more than 24,000,000.

Acting on the precedent furnished by Sir Sydney Waterlow last year, the Lord Mayor has invited the whole of the Oxford and Cambridge crews to dinner in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House on the evening of the approaching race.

The survivors of a past generation will be surprised to hear that Madame Taglioni, whose grace and elegance they used to rave about, is still among us, and teaches the coming race as much as they can learn of the arts which used to delight their grandfathers. Madame Taglioni resides at 14, Connaught-square.

An assault of arms by the German Gymnastic Society took place yesterday week, at their premises in Pancras-road, King's-cross, when a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled to witness the various sports. The arrangements were admirably carried out under the direction of Mr. R. Schweizer and Mr. A. A. Stempel.

The balconies of houses in Cleveland-square have been pronounced dangerous by a coroner's jury, on the evidence of Mr. Ruddle, the architect, who was called as a witness at the inquest on Edward Brewer, a servant, killed by the falling of one of these defective structures. His death is the second that has happened from the same cause in this square recently.

A festival of hairdressers was held, on Monday night, in the small concert-room at Hanover-square Rooms, to afford sixteen members of the profession an opportunity to exhibit their skill. Sixteen ladies submitted to the operation of having erected upon their heads wonderful superstructures; and at the conclusion there was a promenade round the room.

At the annual meeting of the Newspaper Press Fund, last Saturday, it was reported that the ordinary income for the year was estimated at £687. The cash balance at the end of 1873 was £399. There are now 302 members on the roll, of whom 210 are resident in the metropolis. The Duke of Somerset has consented to preside at the annual dinner in May next.

At Wednesday's weekly meeting of the London School Board Canon Gregory's motion respecting the policy of the old board underwent another long discussion. After the delivery of many more speeches, the previous question, a motion proposed by Mr. H. Göver early in the debate, was carried by a majority of twenty-four to twenty-one, and Canon Gregory's proposition for a committee of inquiry fell to the ground.

At a meeting of the Charing-cross Hospital Council the following resolution has been unanimously agreed to:—"That steps be taken for forming and establishing a scholarship in connection with the medical school of this hospital, in memory of the celebrated African explorer, David Livingstone, formerly a student of the hospital, to be called 'The Livingstone Scholarship,' and that subscriptions be invited."

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 108,838, of whom 37,224 were in workhouses and 71,614 received outdoor relief. Compared with the returns for the corresponding weeks in 1873, 1872, and 1871 respectively, these figures show a decrease of 10,671, 13,136, and 44,791. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 626, of whom 457 were men, 135 women, and 34 children under sixteen.

With fitting honours, the earthly remains of the great Non-conformist divine, Thomas Binney, were, on Monday, interred in Abney Park Cemetery, nearly all the religious denominations in the metropolis being represented. Dean Stanley and the Earl of Shaftesbury were among the Churchmen present; and deputations attended from the London Missionary Society, the Congregational and Baptist Unions, the Presbyterian Synod, and other bodies. We gave a Portrait of Mr. Binney last week.

A conversazione was given, on Monday, at the New Dental Hospital, Leicester-square, to celebrate the completion of the building, a handsome structure, standing at the Spur-street corner of the square. Among the guests were the presidents of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons; Colonel Hogg, M.P., Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works; Mr. Albert Grant, M.P.; Sir W. de Morgan, and nearly all the best-known dentists of the metropolis. The hospital will be opened for the reception of patients on the 12th inst.

The annual meeting of the governors and supporters of the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, was held on Tuesday, under the presidency of Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P. The report of the committee of management stated that the receipts for the past year amounted to £4058, including a fifth donation of £1000 from "T. R. C.;" whilst the expenditure amounted to £4062. The number of in-patients during the year was 1197; whilst the total number of attendances was 89,805. The board made an urgent appeal for further aid.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place on Monday evening, when a paper on the Rules of Evidence as Applicable to the Credibility of History was read by Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., M.P. Starting with the axiom that it was as irrational to believe without any evidence as to disbelieve against sufficient evidence, Mr. Forsyth proceeded to analyse the amount of evidence which has, in the record of various events, been deemed sufficient to entitle those events to credit, and concluded by giving that referring to religion. An interesting discussion ensued.

At the annual court of the governors of King's College Hospital, yesterday week—the Duke of Cambridge in the chair—the subject of the dissension between that hospital and St. John's House came up for discussion. It was agreed, in a series of resolutions, that the matter should be referred to arbitration, that the meeting should stand adjourned, and that the re-election of the committee be confirmed.—Lord Hatherley has consented to act as friend, mediator, or arbitrator on behalf of the committee, on the understanding that Lord Selborne should stand in a similar relation to the sisters. Mr. Gladstone made both a speech and a motion in the interests of conciliation.

The hundred and fifty-ninth anniversary festival of the Society of Ancient Britons was celebrated, last Saturday evening, at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Sir Alexander Wood. The object which the society has in view is the education and maintenance of poor Welsh children; and at the present time there are 112 boys in the school, and forty-five girls are enjoying the benefits of the charity. The secretary announced subscriptions amounting to about £900. Music of a national character was played throughout the evening, and the band of the Royal Artillery, under the direction of Mr. Smyth, also enlivened the proceedings.

Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co. have received a donation of £1000 from "T. R. C." for the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital; and the City of London Truss Society, 35, Finsbury-square, has received £1000 from "C. L. T." The *London Mirror* states that among the donations and subscriptions acknowledged last week by the London charities are nine sums of £1000 each, in addition to ten sums of similar amount announced the previous week.

New schools, situated in the midst of a large new town between Westbourne Park and Notting-hill were formally opened on Thursday week by Mr. E. H. Currie, Vice-Chairman of the London School Board. The schools provide accommodation for 300 boys, 300 girls, and 500 infants, and have been erected at a cost of £6 14s. 4d. per head. The site and playground cover nearly an acre of ground. A similar school in Westmorland-road, Walworth, was opened on the previous evening. It provides accommodation for nearly 1100 children, and cost in all £13,561. By the end of the present year there will be eighty-eight board schools in London, with accommodation for 81,000 children; and at the present time there are 41,000 children actually in the schools of the London Board.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, on Tuesday, entertained the members of the Common Council for the wards of Farringdon, Langbourn, Lime-street, Portsoken, Queenhithe, Tower, Vintry, and Walbrook at dinner, in the Egyptian Hall. About 200 guests sat down to dinner, amongst whom were the following members of Parliament:—Mr. Boord, Mr. Alderman Cotton, Mr. Cave, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Freshfield, Mr. Gourley, Mr. Holms, Colonel Hogg, Colonel Hayter, Mr. Ingram, Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Leith, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Norwood, Mr. Plimsoll, Sir C. Reed, Mr. Serjeant Simon, Mr. Samuda, Mr. Waring, and Mr. Watney. A few toasts germane to the question were given at intervals, the pauses in the entertainment being agreeably filled up by the singing of Madame Clara Suter, Miss Lydia Osborne, Miss Marion Severn, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. De Lacy.

Last week 2330 births and 1754 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 199 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 34, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 1 from smallpox, 75 from measles, 13 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 69 from whooping-cough, 34 from different forms of fever, and 16 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the two previous weeks had been 607 and 595, rose last week to 667, and exceeded the corrected average by 86: 304 resulted from bronchitis, 164 from phthisis, and 125 from pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 55 deaths: 50 were the result of negligence or accident, including 19 from fractures and contusions, 9 from burns and scalds, 4 from drowning, 2 from poison, and 10 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. The death of an organ metal-pipe maker resulted from lead colic. Three cases of suicide and one of infanticide were registered.

A council meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture was held, on Tuesday, at the Salisbury Hotel. Reports from the local taxation committee and the committee on unexhausted improvements having been read, the council, by a considerable majority, agreed to a resolution, moved by Mr. Albert Pell, M.P., approving the principle of compensation to tenants for the unexhausted value of their improvements, and to landlords for the dilapidations or deteriorations caused by default of the tenant, and desiring that security for this purpose, where not given by lease or agreement, should be provided for by legislation, subject only to the written consent of the landlord in the case of permanent improvements.—A deputation from the chamber had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Wednesday, in Downing-street, and urged upon him the desirableness of repealing the malt tax: Mr. Joshua Fielden, M.P., Mr. Storer, M.P., Mr. G. F. Muntz, and other speakers having addressed the right hon. Baronet, Sir Stafford Northcote promised to give the matter his most serious consideration.

Jean Luie, charged with perjury and bigamy, was on Thursday committed for trial.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the running down of the Rainbow in Dublin Bay by the screw-steamer Meteor was concluded on Wednesday. The Court suspended the certificate of George Anderson, master of the Meteor, for three months. One man was drowned by the accident, two were saved by the steamer, and one had a narrow escape.

It is announced in Tuesday's *Gazette* that Mr. Edward Strathean Gordon, Q.C., Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, has been appointed Lord Advocate for Scotland. Mr. Young, late Lord Advocate, took his seat, on Tuesday, as one of the Judges in the Court of Session. He takes the title of Lord Young.

Lord Cairns, the new Lord Chancellor, was sworn in, yesterday week, in his court, at Lincoln's Inn, by the Master of the Rolls, in the presence of the Lords Justices and the Vice-Chancellors. At the conclusion of the ceremony his Lordship invited Sir John Karslake and Sir Richard Baggallay to take their seats within the bar as Attorney and Solicitor General respectively.

The following is a list of the ships and number of emigrants sent out to New Zealand by the agent-general for that colony during February:—The Veruna, for Canterbury, with 320 souls; Atrato, s.s., Otago and Canterbury, 765; Schiehallion, Hawke's Bay, 165; La Hogue, Wellington, 443; James N. Fleming, Otago, 367; Rooparell, Auckland, 361; Janet Court, Otago, 350; Ballochmyle, Canterbury, 480: total, 3251 souls.

According to the returns supplied by the emigration officials at Liverpool, it appears 5590 persons emigrated from that port for various places during the last month, being a decrease of 322 upon the number in February, 1873. There sailed to the United States twenty-five ships under the provisions of the Government Emigration Act, with 4838 passengers; and thirty-two ships not "under the Act" to various places, carrying 752 passengers.

A convict named Moor, undergoing a sentence of twenty years' penal servitude at Portland, contrived, under cover of a dense fog, to make his escape on Monday night. After having been at liberty for thirty-five hours, during which time he could not have tasted food, he was recaptured on the breakwater. He had fashioned a raft from the timbers of a wrecked ship, and was endeavouring to put out to sea; but, being nearly famished, he made no resistance when he was discovered.

The will of the late Lord Westbury was again in dispute before the Master of the Rolls on Tuesday, owing to a difficulty about a sum of £10,000 which the late Lord had agreed to provide for his son's wife and her children. His will differed in many important respects from his covenant in the marriage settlement; but Sir G. Jessel, after commenting on the "extraordinary obscurity" of both documents, made an order giving to the parties interested the sum they expected to receive.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Abbott, W. G., to be Rector of St. Luke's, Old-street.
Bennett, William; Curate of Draypool.
Betham, C. J.; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Suffolk.
Brereton, Charles; Rural Dean of Bedford, first division.
Clements, J.; Vicar of Grantham; Rural Dean of North Grantham.
Ellis, John Bourne; Curate of St. Paul's, Sheffield.
Evans, J. D.; Vicar of Walmersley, Bury, Lancashire.
Hales, George; Rector of Barningham, near Barnard Castle.
Hill, William A.; Vicar of Throley, Faversham.
Holden, Oswald Mangin; Vicar of Gailey-cum-Hatherton, Staffordshire.
Hulbert, Reginald M.; Junior Chaplain on the Madras Establishment.
Jane, John; Incumbent of Bedford Chapel, Exeter.
Kearney, C. L.; Vicar of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury.
Laurie, T. E.; Rector of Bewcastle, Cumberland.
Leedham, F.; Chaplain of St. Pancras Workhouse.
Murray, J. W.; Vicar of Mylor, Cornwall; Rector of St. Enoder.
Onlebar, Augustus; Rural Dean of the second division of Bedford.
Simpson, W. F.; Minor Canon in Carlisle Cathedral.
Smith, Thomas; Rector of St. Mary's, Maldon, Essex.
Snape, A. W.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmunds.
Stephenson, John Parnaby; Curate of Elberston with Allerston.
Tate, W.; Rector of Bradfield and Vicar of Lowtham-cum-Pettistree, Suffolk.
Thackwell, W. H.; Vicar of Coughton, Warwick.
Twining, G. B.; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Surrey.
Wilkinson, G. J.; Vicar of Waghen.

On Tuesday the foundation-stone of the new school buildings in connection with St. Peter's Church, Bournemouth, was laid by Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, M.P.

The foundation-stone of new schools, to accommodate 400 children, was laid, yesterday week, at St. James's, Waltham-stow, by Mr. Richard Foster. Messrs. Knowles and Foster are building a splendid memorial church, at a cost of £20,000, and the parishoners have undertaken to provide schools. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a numerous company, the customary service being conducted by the Vicar, the Rev. T. H. Grantham Robinson. After the ceremony a sermon was preached in St. James's Church by the Rev. Canon Gregory, when the offertory, in behalf of the new schools, amounted to £200.

The parishioners and members of the church choir of Atcham, Salop, have presented their late pastor, the Rev. G. H. A. Bentley, with testimonials, to mark the esteem in which he was held during the period of eight months which has elapsed since he succeeded to the charge of the parish on the death of the Rev. Henry Burton. One testimonial consisted of a handsome travelling-clock, and was presented by Mrs. Linell, the wife of the oldest resident of the parish; the other, which was a quarto Bible, was presented by Miss Jane Mullins on behalf of the choir. Mr. Bentley has accepted a living in Warwickshire. A clock and candlesticks, together with a purse of £725, have been presented to the Rev. B. F. Smith, M.A., Vicar of Rusthall, Kent, Hon. Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, Diocesan Inspector of Schools in the diocese of Canterbury, on his removal to the rectory of Crayford, from the parishioners of St. Paul's, Rusthall, and other friends.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Mr. Salwey, senior student and tutor of Christ Church, and Mr. Wordsworth, tutor and late Fellow of Brasenose, have been elected Proctors for the ensuing year.

Mr. Alfred Milner, scholar of Balliol, has been elected to the vacant Hertford Scholarship; proxime accessit, Mr. H. F. G. Bramwell, junior student of Christ Church; honourably mentioned, Mr. A. R. Cluer, exhibitioner of Balliol, and Mr. W. Heslop, scholar of Brasenose.

Mr. R. H. A. Schofield, scholar of Lincoln, has been elected to the vacant Burdett-Coutts Scholarship.

The following elections to junior studentships have been made at Christ Church:—In Classics—G. R. Irwin, Uppingham School; J. S. Furley, Winchester. In Natural Science—W. E. Hoyle, Old Trafford School, Manchester; A. E. Flaxman, Lynn Grammar School; proxime accessit, J. B. Harrison, Birmingham and Edgbaston Proprietary School. In mathematics there was no election.

Prince Arthur, who is visiting Prince Leopold at Oxford, on Saturday inspected the Bodleian Library and other objects of interest at the University. The Rev. H. O. Cox, Librarian, afterwards had the honour of entertaining the Royal party at luncheon. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended St. Mary's, where the Rev. Professor Leathes preached the Bampton Lecture.

Mr. C. T. Garland (Bass), from York Minster, has been elected to the vacant lay clerkship at Magdalen.

The examiners for the mathematical scholarships have elected to the senior scholarship and Johnson Scholarship Mr. Charles M. Lendesdorf B.A., Fellow of Pembroke College; proxime accessit, Mr. Edwin B. Elliott (Demy), of Magdalen College, whom they also recommend for the copy of Sir T. W. Herschel's observations, presented by Lady Herschel. They have elected to the junior scholarship Mr. John Reed White (exhibitioner), Worcester College; proxime accessit, Mr. Thomas Bowman (scholar), Wadham College. Mr. Lazarib Fletcher (Brakenbury scholar), Balliol College, distinguished himself highly in the examination.

The local examinations will be held this year at Oxford, and also at the following places:—London, Bath, Birmingham, Brighton, Cheltenham, Finchley, Hastings and St. Leonards, Leeds, Leicester, Lincoln, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Ramsgate, Rochester, Southampton, Southwark, Streatham-hill, Swansea, Taunton, Truro, Watford, West Buckland, Windermere, Windsor, and Wrexham. They will commence in each place on Monday, June 1.

CAMBRIDGE.

At a Congregation on Thursday week graces passed the Senate accepting the offer of Miss Strickland to found a curatorship of the Strickland Collection, and confirming the report of the council of the Senate as to the order of seniority of Bachelors of Arts. The annual payment of £1000 from the University chest to the Museums and Lecture-Rooms Building Fund was continued until further order, on the understanding that no payment should be made out of such fund without a special grace.

The Craven Scholarship has been adjudged to Henry Wace, scholar of St. John's. The Battie Scholarship to Arthur George Peskett, scholar of Magdalen.

Twenty-two open scholarships will be awarded to students intending to commence residence in October, from the result of examinations which will commence on the 26th inst.

The Chancellor's gold medal for the encouragement of legal studies has been awarded to E. H. S. Nugent, B.A., of Trinity. The examiners consider that the papers of Mr. T. S. Little, of Trinity, are worthy of high commendation.

The Bishop of Lincoln has given 100 gs. towards the fund for rebuilding Nottingham Castle, and turning it into a Midland Fine-Art Museum, the cost of doing which is estimated at £15,000.

FINE ARTS.

The Council of the Royal Academy who will select the works for the forthcoming exhibition consists of the following members:—Messrs. Armitage, Cooke, Cousins, Dobson, Faed, Herbert, Horsley, Lewis, Millais, Stocks, Street, and Ward. The hanging committee will be Messrs. Armitage, Herbert, Horsley, and Ward. Mr. Marshall will arrange the sculpture, Mr. Smirke the architectural designs, and Mr. Cousins the engravings. Works of painting, architecture, or engraving intended for the ensuing exhibition must be sent in on Monday, 30th, or Tuesday, the 31st inst.; and works of sculpture on Wednesday, April 1.

The exhibition at the Royal Academy of the works of Sir Edwin Landseer (which closes on Saturday next) has proved more attractive, and consequently more successful financially, than any previous winter exhibition at Burlington House of works by old masters.

The exhibition of Mr. Holman Hunt's "Shadow of Death," at the neighbouring gallery of the New British Institution, in Old Bond-street, maintains its extraordinary popularity with little diminution. A remarkable evidence of the wide-spread interest this picture has excited is afforded by the fact of the production of a French pamphlet containing a "descriptive, historical, and critical notice" of the picture by Dr. Le Roy de Sainte-Croix, a well-known French writer on art. If we cannot agree with the Doctor on all points, he has unquestionably given a very able and eloquent account of the picture, uniting critical acumen to a generously-appreciative spirit. Since M. Berger was smitten with the novel charms of the pre-Raphaelite and other British pictures in the Paris International Exhibition of '55, no such tribute has been paid by a foreigner to British art. As far as we remember, no British picture has ever before attained the honour of such elaborate consideration and warm applause from a French critic.

Mr. Fahey has resigned his office of secretary to the Institute of Painters in Water Colours—a post he had held for nearly forty years.

Since the death of Mrs. Bowes (Countess of Montalbo), the wife of Mr. John Bowes, of Barnard Castle and Streatham Castle, which took place about three weeks back, at the family residence in Paris, it has been announced that the palatial building now in course of erection at Barnard Castle has, together with the important collections and the park belonging thereto, been munificently bequeathed to the inhabitants of the town of Barnard Castle. The collections, which are large and very valuable, consist of pictures, statues, ceramic and other works of art, and curiosities, including the almost unrivalled collection of Japanese and other Oriental enamels, &c., lately exhibited at the Liverpool Arts Club. The collections were formed by Mr. and Mrs. Bowes during a long series of years, and the handsome edifice in the style of the French Renaissance at Barnard Castle designed to contain them was commenced towards the close of 1869. It will probably be some years before the museum can be thrown open to the public, so great is the amount of carving and ornamentation both externally and internally. In accordance with the wish of Mrs. Bowes, a chapel will be erected near the museum, in which her remains will eventually repose. The magnificent gift is, it appears, to be named "The Josephine and John Bowes Museum and Park."

The extensive restoration of Worcester Cathedral is nearly completed, and the cathedral will be reopened for Divine service on the 8th of next month. By that time it is expected that all which will remain to be done will be the lighting up of the choir and the filling the west window with painted glass.

The series of statues representing some of the more famous characters in the Waverley novels which have been on exhibition for some time past in the north octagon of the Royal Scottish Academy have been placed in the lower niches of the Scott Monument at Edinburgh. The statues, twenty-three in number, have been executed by various artists, and include the following personages:—Jeanie Deans, Dumbiedykes, Leicester, Amy Robsart, Edith of Lorne, The Baron of Bradwardine, Flora M'Ivor, the Glee Maiden, Hal o' the Wynd, Friar Tuck, Rebecca, Saladin, Minna and Magnus Troil, Richard Cœur de Lion, Queen Mary, Halbert Glendinning, King James VI., Diana Vernon, Baillie Nicol Jarvie, The Bruce, Edie Ochiltree, and Old Mortality.

Among other pictures destroyed in the fire at the Pantheon that we have not yet mentioned, we regret to hear of the loss of the collection belonging to Sir Frederic Henry Sykes, which included four valuable works by Gainsborough. One of these was an unusually large and important example of the master, containing a portrait of Sir Francis Sykes, of Basildon, Sir Frederic's grandfather, two horses, groom, and dog. The picture measured about 12 ft. in width by 9 ft. or 10 ft. in height.

Our art-contemporary the *Portfolio* has lately attained in the average quality of its etched illustrations a degree of excellence which deserves hearty recognition and encouragement. The accomplished art-critic and charming writer Mr. Hamerton, who is the editor of and the largest contributor to the *Portfolio*, has, by his admirable work on etching and the examples, both foreign and British, which he has caused to be published, done more than any other to popularise this fascinating but hitherto, in this country, neglected art. A new feature in our contemporary is a series of etchings by eminent hands from pictures in the National Gallery. The number for the current month (March) contains an etching by M. C. Walter from one of Rembrandt's portraits of himself—that painted when he was in the thirty-third year of his age. When we say that the etching is not unworthy of the portrait, and would not disgrace the prince of etchers himself, we could hardly offer higher praise; and if the *Portfolio* maintains the present standard of its illustrations and letterpress it will become an art-work of permanent value and interest.

The first number of a new series of the *Illustration Horticole* has been published in an English version, and deserves a line of commendation in this column in virtue of its excellent coloured lithographic illustrations of new flowers.

A new *cahier* of etchings by that rising etcher, M. C. Storm de Gravesande, lies before us. Though unequal in merit, some of the examples evince a marked advance upon those we noticed last year, and may well be coveted by the most fastidious collector. A very striking and manly etching is "The Port of Havre;" the bristling masts of the shipping are in effective contrast with the soft landscape distance, the horizontal lines of the quays, and the water—the play and twinkle of the water as it chafes within its narrowed limits in the port being expressed with a felicity we have seldom seen equalled. Excellent, also, are some studies on the coast of Normandy, with rocks and fishermen telling dark against the shining shallows and calm luminous sea. M. de Gravesande is likewise successful in characteristic landscape foreground, as in a study of an old water-mill and other subjects.

The Marquis of Salisbury has been unanimously elected to the chairmanship of the Middlesex Sessions.

The Extra Supplement.

"FIRST SIGHT OF ENGLAND."

Speed to us on our sea, ye Royal Pair,
Our English Alfred and his Princess fair,
Whom Russia gives to English wedded life,
So newly made a Husband and a Wife!

The gladness of our love shall burst aflame
For thee, dear Lady, sweet in Woman's youth,
As when, eleven years ago, in truth,
Thy husband's brother's wife from Denmark came.

Marie and Alexandra, Northern brides!
The honours of both husbands at your sides
Are worthy of your birthrank; Europe hails
The British names of Edinburgh and Wales!

Thy sire, belov'd Grand Duchess, reigns as one
From Baltic sands to far Kamchatka's shore;
He curbs the Scythian, he reclaims the Hun,
He lifts the serf to freedom. Who does more?

Great is the Czar, and we believe him good;
We dare to trust him, though we once withstood,
And would again, did Russia look that way,
The foul attempt to filch an Eastern prey.

There, in the silent steppes of Asia vast,
Wasted by lawless rapine, seared and chill,
Haunt of barbarian hordes for ages past,
Let his benevolence repair the ill.

There let him rule; may God his sceptre bless!
England has other tasks, we think not less.
"Ships, colonies, and commerce," are the means,
Comfort the end, for all who are our Queen's.

Is this our only mission upon earth?
Is this our noble errand on the wave?
Nay, God forbid! Else would I trace my birth,
As willingly to savage or to slave.

For Justice and Humanity; for Him
Who came, our Brother, when our life was dim,
And walked and talked with us, and showed the road,
For erring Man to find his home in God;

For sacred Truth and Right, that all may see,
That all may serve, His principles of peace,
For these is Britain great. O may it be,
Russia for ends like these may still increase!

So, Princess, have I met thee on the sea,
With greeting verse that speaks our love of thee,
But, treating firmly of a graver theme,
Spares one true thought from a romantic dream.

Come, Lady, with thy Husband! We will pray
For him and thee, and for the Mother-Queen,
Both yours and ours, that many a happy day
Shed on your palaces its light serene.

As for thy Sister, Alexandra, when
The elder Prince, our chief of British men,
Our King that shall be, took her by the hand,
A joyful cry of blessing filled our land!

R. A.

SKETCHES OF ST. PETERSBURG.

When our Special Artist, five or six weeks ago, was in the capital of the Russian Empire awaiting the marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess Marie, his busy pencil found a variety of incidental subjects amongst the population of that city. A page or two of these sketches of different class types may be entertaining to the large number of English readers who have not yet visited St. Petersburg, and their truthfulness will certainly be acknowledged by those who may chance to have done so. In the popular cheap markets, not the Gostinnoi Dvor, which is for customers with fuller purses, but the Apraxin Rinok and the Tshukin Dvor, and the crowded area of the Sennaia Ploschad, one may study the aspect and habits of plebeian life, so well described by the German writer, J. G. Kohl, often quoted in Murray's Handbook. These picturesque though sordid details of a foreign metropolis are quite worthy of attention, when one has seen enough of vast and stately palaces, or solemn, superb, and gorgeously decorated churches. The *movjik*—that is to say, the servile and labouring Russian (as the social respectability of free labour is there unrecognised)—is a very good sort of fellow, and so is his brother or cousin, the rural peasant. These "black people," uncouth and rough in their outside garb and figures, have yet much good-humour, patient endurance, and fidelity, with other virtues not too common anywhere in the world. Costermongers, as we should call them in London, fill several compartments of our page of Engravings this week. The streets of St. Petersburg, as of other European cities, resound with the cries of walking fish-venders, orange-venders, women selling woollen stockings and other hosiery, boys who want you to buy a box of matches, and other itinerant pedlars of diverse petty trades. There is a great difference, indeed, according to the season and time of year, in the nature of their commodities and their way of soliciting custom. The winter cold at St. Petersburg is not to be trifled with by standing about to haggle over a purchase of two kopecks. Of this we need little more testimony if we but glance at the huge and thick wrappings, the capes and hoods lined with fur, in the dress of those worthy citizens grouped in the centre of the page. Beneath them is the portrait of a gentleman whose whole soul is intent on preserving the warmth of his body, with an atmospheric temperature of 30 degrees below the freezing point.

THE LATE MR. SHIRLEY BROOKS.

The lamented death, on Monday week, of this accomplished and amiable man of letters, who had been many years connected with the *Illustrated London News*, was briefly recorded in our last. He was interred on Saturday in the Kensal-green Cemetery, in the presence of a few of his many attached personal friends. One of these, an old colleague of Shirley Brooks in that familiar journal of harmless wit and wholesome fun, over which our late contributor had recently presided, has furnished us with the following notice to accompany our engraving of his portrait:—

"The Silver Cord" is broken! and near the graves of Leech and Thackeray, with whom he was so long and so pleasantly associated in life, lies the second editor of *Punch*, Shirley Brooks. It seems now to the writer of this memoir a strange and rather formal way of mentioning his friend to put those two names in conjunction: He who is gone from us was to us so recently only "Shirley!" Indeed, we, his intimates, only spoke of him,

only addressed him, as "Shirley." But henceforth, till Time the Consoler shall have done his work, we shall be speaking of him, no doubt, as we speak with fond reverence of the dead. How hard it will yet be for us to realise, even in accustoming our ears to the words "Poor Shirley!" that he is no longer bodily in our midst!

When the present writer first knew him, the names of Douglas Jerrold and Gilbert & Beckett had been added some time before to the death-roll of our English humourists. But at the *Punch* dinner, at Messrs. Bradbury and Evans', still gathered round Mark Lemon's presidential chair, were Thackeray, John Leech, Tom Taylor, Shirley Brooks, John Tenniel, Percival Leigh, Charles Keene, and Horace Mayhew. Out of these Shirley was Mark's right-hand man and trusty counsellor. It would happen, nine times out of ten, that the original suggestion for the cartoon of the following week emanated from Shirley. Then the idea was taken up, and was tossed from one to the other, until it arrived at the shape in which it was to be presented to the public; and in this process Shirley was invaluable. Among his fellow-workers Shirley's habit of throwing down his dessert-knife when the work was done and the cartoon settled became proverbial. Not until that dessert-knife of Shirley's had rattled on the board did Mark Lemon lean back and proclaim that now the "sweetest morsel of the night" had arrived, when the contributors were to proceed "from labour to refreshment."

Shirley Brooks was one of the few literary men in our time who have cultivated letter-writing as an art. His correspondence must have been enormous. He used to say that anyone could find time to write a letter. He modelled his epistolary style on that of Horace Walpole. Throughout two sheets of letter-paper, closely and legibly written, he would chat on the news of the day, on social topics, and on personal matters most amusingly. His letters were eminently readable; not the shortest of them but had some epigram well worth preservation.

He wrote rapidly and without effort. His memory was prodigious, and his power of happily applying quotations to the incident of the moment was a matter of constant admiration, even to those who were necessarily brought into almost daily intercourse with him. He seemed to read everything, and, what is more, could make use of anything.

Shirley Brooks was undoubtedly a brilliant epigrammatist, but in spite of an affectation of cynicism—which, after all, hurt no one—he was at all times and in any company a genial and excellent companion. If ever there was a man who in his heart of hearts was not a cynic, it was Shirley Brooks. Witness his genuine affection for his friends, and their grief for him whom death has taken from among them. Witness, too, his fondness for children. How, on a summer afternoon, he would gather them around him, and read the awful poem of "The Jabberwock" and interest them thoroughly in "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland!" "Read to children first," he used to say, "and they will enjoy for themselves afterwards." His little audience were always delighted with his reading. He kept, too, a safe nook in his memory for everybody's birthday, and he used to delight in sending to ladies and little girls some little picture, with an epigram or a couplet written beneath it, and signed "S. B.," with the usual "Many happy returns!"

Few who met him would have believed Shirley Brooks to have been just on sixty. The last thing one would have accused him of was an approach to old age. He was really young; and, in spite of the grey hairs, he looked young. Yet he was, in length of years, on the border of sixty. Let us now pass to a very slight notice of his works.

At the commencement of his literary career he wrote burlesques, generally in collaboration with others. The dialogue in Shirley's plays has ever been more or less brilliant, never commonplace. His "Creole," especially, is a good piece, in plot and situation as well as in dialogue. He was fond of alluding to these early burlesques, which he used playfully to represent as masterpieces by an author whose name he had forgotten. "They were written," he said, "when people could write burlesques, and other people could act them." His last effort in this direction was "Timour the Tartar," which he wrote in conjunction with Mr. Oxenford, during Mr. Robson's management at the Olympic.

Before 1854 he wrote, with Angus B. Reach, Albert Smith, and Robert Brough, in the *Man in the Moon*; but that year began his connection with *Punch*. Of his writings in *Punch*, the best known to the public is, perhaps, his "Essence of Parliament." As a pointed, satirical summary of the debates of the week, it is simply inimitable. For this he was specially qualified by his long apprenticeship in the reporters' gallery, and by his work on the *Morning Chronicle*.

There is not space here to dwell upon his performances as a clever novelist. A short time before his death he had undertaken to write a history of Leicester-square—that is, of the historic notabilities who have lived there. It would have been to Shirley a most congenial work, for he loved the Georgian era, its men and its literature. This work will be undertaken by other hands.

To the public Shirley Brooks leaves the legacy of his literary labours—his plays, his novels, and abundance of his wit, both in verse and prose, in the pages of twenty-two volumes of *Punch*. But to us, his friends, "Dear old Shirley" leaves a legacy of pleasant memories, of kind words, and of loving deeds. To us, indeed, who really knew him so well, remain the many sweet souvenirs of a long, sincere, and unbroken friendship—unbroken, let us humbly hope, even by the grave. With these in our minds will ever be associated the recollection of the handsome face, the youthful manner, the playful, brilliant wit, and the genial humour of him whom we loved, but whose tongue and pen are now at rest for ever, our friend and fellow-labourer, Shirley Brooks.

We cordially adopt and repeat the above expressions of personal regard, to which, if it were needful, we could add that of a high appreciation of Shirley Brooks' literary tact and skill, his unfailing good taste, and pleasant manner of writing. But the readers of this Journal have long been accustomed to enjoy these graces of our late contributor, in "By the Way," and the preceding series of "Nothing in the Papers." He also, before assuming the editorial chair at the *Punch* office, wrote for the *Illustrated London News* a weekly article on the political topics of the day.

It may here be stated that Charles Shirley Brooks—his full name—was born in 1815, being son of the eminent architect, William Brooks. He was educated at a City public school, and was articled to a solicitor, but left that profession for the work of a newspaper reporter, from which, like Charles Dickens, he passed by an easy transition to light literature and to the composition of plays and novels. He was sent by the *Morning Chronicle* to examine and describe the condition of the peasantry in the South of Russia, after the repeal of our corn laws, and his letters were reprinted in a separate volume. His best novels are "Aspen Court," "The Gordian Knot," and "The Silver Cord," which have gone through several editions. Mr. Shirley Brooks has left a widow and two sons. The portrait we give is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.

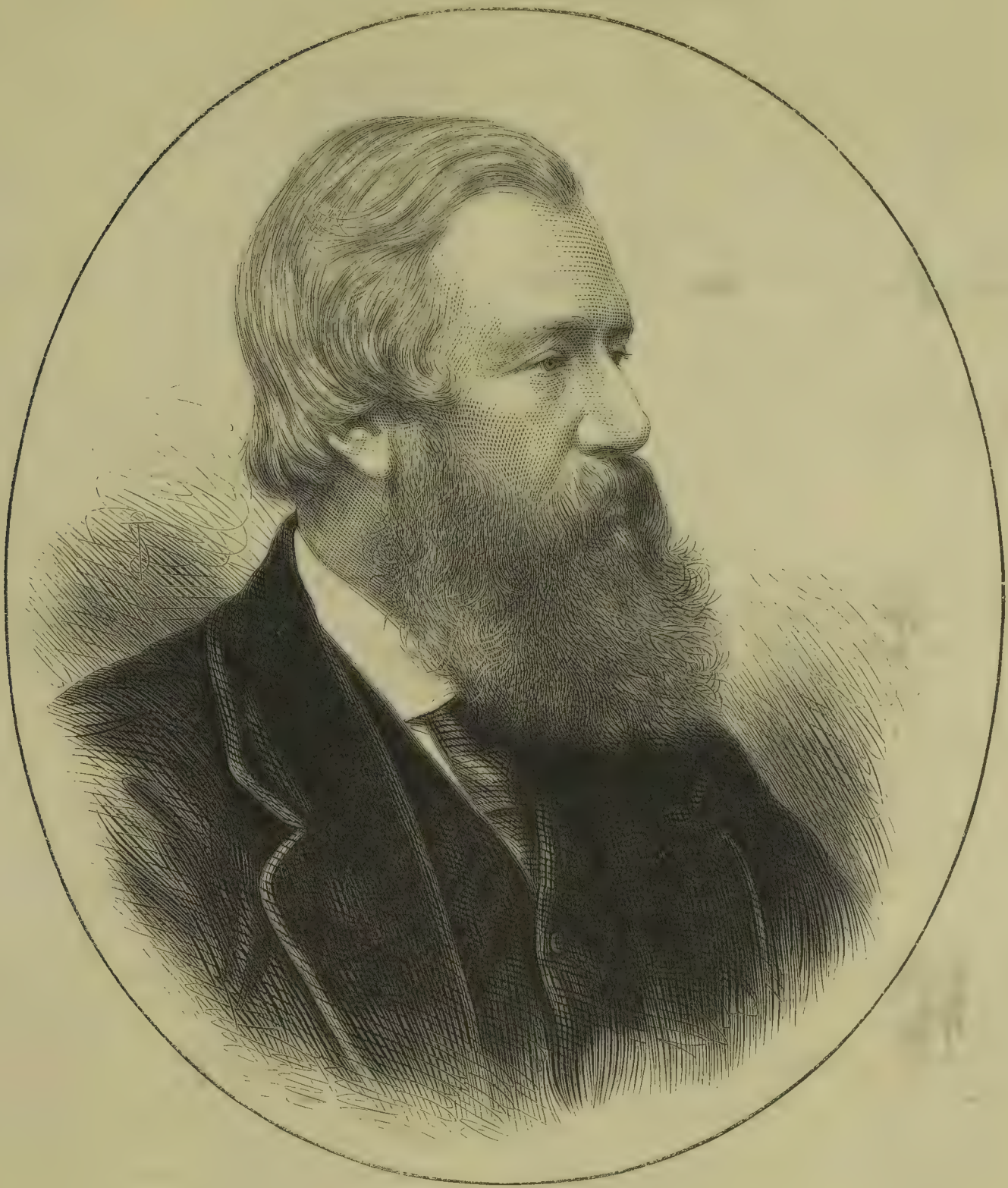
THE ASHANTEE WAR.—SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



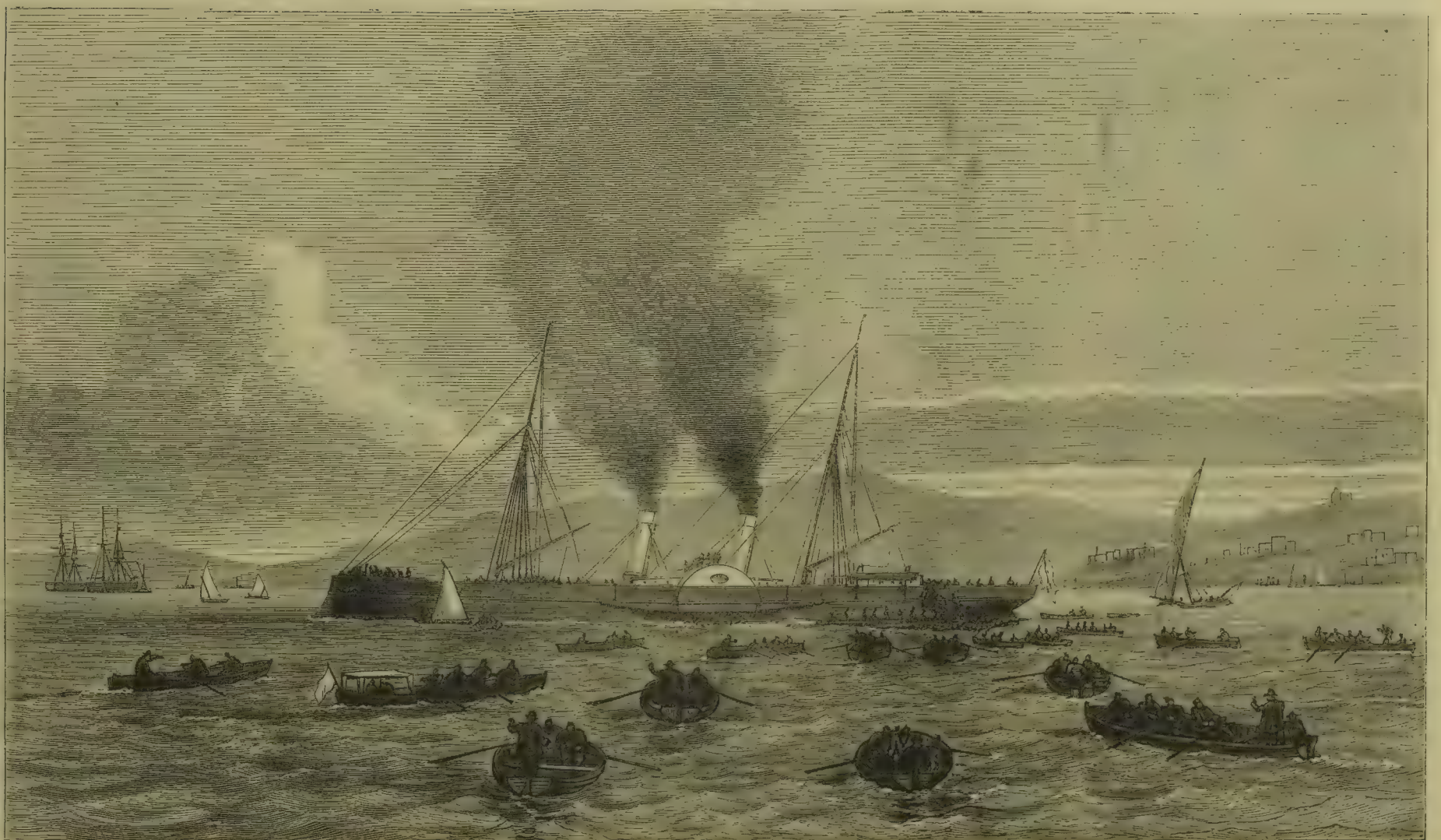
MOINSEY, AT THE BASE OF THE ADANSI HILLS.



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THE LATE MR. SHIRLEY BROOKS.



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THE CLAIMANT'S FAREWELL.

THE END OF THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

The enormously lengthy trial of Thomas Castro, alias Arthur Orton, the claimant of the Tichborne estates and title, for perjury committed by him in the action of ejectment he brought to obtain that property, was concluded in the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday last. This trial had been continued during 188 days' sittings of the Court; it began on April 23 of last year. The former trial, in the Court of Common Pleas, occupied 103 court days—having been commenced on May 10, 1871, before Chief Justice Bovill, and finished on March 6, 1872, when the plaintiff was nonsuited.

The result of the whole case is the conviction of the defendant on all the charges in the indictment for perjury, and his sentence to fourteen years' penal servitude—that is, to seven years' penal servitude for each of two different acts of perjury. There were two distinct counts in the indictment, each constituting in effect a different indictment—the first founded upon the statements of the defendant in his examination at the trial, the second on his affidavit in Chancery in 1868. The first count contains about twenty-four distinct charges of perjury, twelve of them on the Tichborne part of the case and twelve on the Orton part of the case.

The charges on the Tichborne part of the case are these:—(1) His statements that he was Roger Tichborne, (2) that he lived in Paris until 1845, (3) that Chatillon was his tutor, (4) that in 1845 he came to England to attend his uncle's funeral, (5) that he had been a student at Stonyhurst, (6) that he had been an officer in the Army, (7) that in July or August, 1852, he saw Miss Doughty, (8) that in those months he had seduced her, (9) that he had after June 22 of that year last seen her, (10) that he saw Miss Hales in the company of her mother at Canterbury, (11) that he had been at Bilton Grange, the seat of Mr. and Mrs. Washington Hibbert, (12) that he had not been to Lloyd's Rooms.

There were ten charges of perjury on the defendant's statements in the affidavit as to his being Roger Tichborne, similar to those in his oral evidence, adding these:—That (8) in March, 1853, he took his passage to Valparaiso and in due course arrived there; (9) that from that time to April, 1854, he travelled in South America; (10) that in April, 1854, he took his passage at Rio in the Bella for New York.

The charges as to the Orton case are that he falsely swore:—(1) That he is not Arthur Orton, (2) that he never was at Wapping before 1866, (3) that he never went by the name of Arthur Orton, (4) that he did not leave England in the Ocean in April, 1849, (5) and did not arrive at Valparaiso in November, 1848, (6) that he was not at Melipilla, in Chili, between 1848 and 1851, (7) that he did not in 1851 come back from Chili to England in the Jessie Miller, (8) that he had not seen Mary Anne Loder before 1867 and did not keep company with her in 1851, (9) and that he had never written letters to her, (10) that he did not in 1852 go to Hobart-town in the Middleton, (11) that he had not seen Orton's sisters more than once before the trial, (12) that he had been charged at Castlemaine with horse-stealing in company with Arthur Orton.

These charges of perjury, upwards of thirty in number, though committed upon two distinct occasions, all those committed upon each occasion constituting in law a distinct count, resolved themselves really into these three—the statement that he was Roger Tichborne, the denial that he was Arthur Orton, and the story of the seduction of Miss Doughty (now Lady Radcliffe).

The Lord Chief Justice, Sir Alexander Cockburn, in his exhaustive charge, which has taken eighteen entire days, has fully treated every part of the case. Having commented upon all the details of the evidence, his Lordship on Saturday morning said, in conclusion, that the jury must consider whether all these facts, converging to the same conclusion, did or did not bring home to their minds the conviction of the defendant's guilt. He was entitled certainly to the benefit of a doubt; but then it must be a reasonable doubt, and not one which was vain and fantastic. And if their minds had no real, substantial doubt, they must not shrink from acting according to their conscientious convictions; undeterred by those improper appeals which had been made by the defendant's counsel to popular prejudices or passion. The Judges, said the Lord Chief Justice, had been denounced in such terms as had never yet been used by an advocate in addressing an English Court. But he could afford to disregard those attacks; he had done his duty conscientiously, and he now left it to the jury to do theirs.

The other Judges, Mr. Justice Mellor and Mr. Justice Lush, briefly expressed their entire concurrence in what had fallen from the Lord Chief Justice, and the jury then—about noon—retired to consider their verdict.

The jury were absent less than half an hour, and on their return into court the foreman, in a firm tone, declared that they found the defendant guilty, and he then read from a paper their written findings—(1) that the defendant is not Roger Tichborne, (2) that he is Arthur Orton, and (3) that he did not seduce Miss Doughty.

The jury added that there was no foundation for the suggestion that there had ever been any improper familiarities between Roger Tichborne and his cousin, and they further appended to their verdict the expression of their regret that the prisoner's counsel should have indulged in groundless accusations against those concerned for the prosecution, and against certain witnesses for the prosecution.

Mr. Justice Mellor then proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoner, declaring the entire concurrence of the Judges with the verdict of the jury, dwelling upon the heinous nature of his crime, not only in the gross imposture he had attempted in order to rob an infant of his inheritance, but in the infamous perjuries by which he had supported his imposture, and especially the foul and abominable perjury by which he had sought to blast the character of Lady Radcliffe. After declaring that the sentence to be passed was quite inadequate to meet the enormity of the crime, the learned Judge sentenced him on each of the two counts to seven years' penal servitude, making together fourteen years' penal servitude.

The defendant, who had stood at the bar to receive the sentence, now asked whether he might be allowed to say a few words. The Lord Chief Justice replied "No; certainly not." The defendant then shook hands with his principal counsel, Dr. Kenealy, and was immediately removed from the court, in the custody of Mr. Frayling, jun., the tipstaff. He had, as soon as the jury came in with their verdict, handed his gold watch and chain to young Bogle, one of his partisans and witnesses, to save them from being taken from him as a convict prisoner.

On leaving the court he was taken into a room which had been used as a waiting-room for witnesses. Here he was searched, and then taken out of the court by the doors in Westminster Hall, nearly opposite the members' entrance to the House of Commons. He was in custody of Mr. Superintendent Mott, accompanied by Colonel Henderson, Colonel Pearson, and Inspector Denning. There were loungers about the hall and a crowd watching that entrance to the court where the public have hitherto sought for admission. When they caught sight of the prisoner's well-known form in custody they

made a rush to the door of the House of Commons, but a strong body of police was stationed there and kept the crowd from following. The prisoner was taken through the corridors and lobbies of the House of Lords across the courtyard to the foot of the Victoria Tower, where he was placed in the police omnibus—a long, dark-painted vehicle, with whitewashed windows, in which prisoners are taken round to be identified when questions arise as to former convictions. The crowd lingered about the precincts of the hall and courts for more than an hour, apparently in the belief that the prisoner was still in the building, but as the police were withdrawn the crowd gradually melted away. From the Victoria Tower entrance the prisoner was driven over Lambeth Bridge, along Stamford-street, and finally lodged in Newgate about half-past one in the afternoon. He was placed in the same cell that he occupied in March and April, 1872, when Chief Justice Bovill committed him for trial. He now wears the prison dress, has the prison diet, and is employed in picking oakum.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

ELEMENTS OF VEGETABLE LIFE.

Professor W. C. Williamson, F.R.S., of Owens College, Manchester, gave the first of a course of five lectures on Cryptogamic Vegetation on Thursday week. In his introductory remarks upon the distinction between phanerogamous plants, such as have conspicuous flowers, and cryptogamous plants (including ferns, mosses, lichens, and fungi), which are flowerless, he characterised the former as being mainly formed upon one archetype, while the latter consists of a number of groups of wonderful diversity; nevertheless, he said, a close and harmonious relationship has been discovered between the phanerogamia and cryptogamia. He next commented on the elements of all vegetable structure, beginning with the cell, composed of protoplasm—a compound of oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon—and an outer covering, termed the "primordial utricle" by Arthur Huxley. After explaining the "cell theory" of Schwann and Schleiden, which supposed the cell to be indivisible, he referred to the researches of Huxley, who proved it to be, on the contrary, infinitely subdivisible; and also described the modes of cell-reproduction by fissure and by budding. The structure of vessels and fibres was then described. The question of the spontaneous generation of bacteria, the subject of the researches of Pasteur, Bastian, and others, the Professor considered to be still involved in doubt. After commenting on the important microscopic researches of Ehrenberg, and highly commending that philosopher's nomenclature, the Professor pointed out his physiological error in considering certain infusorial plants to be animals, and, as an example, referred to the protococcus pluvialis, which at an early stage in its life possesses locomotive organs, yet is undoubtedly a plant. In conclusion, he described palmella or red snow, found in Arctic and Alpine regions, and its allies, which consist of vegetable cells containing coloured protoplasm, analogous to the hæmaglobin in blood.

MEN OF SCIENCE, THEIR NATURE AND NURTURE.

Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., gave a discourse, at the Friday evening meeting, Feb. 27, on the qualities which characterise the English men of science of the present day. He eschewed the possibility of defining and measuring the amount of any of those qualities, and concluded by summarising the opinions of these men on the merits and demerits of their own education, and giving his own interpretation of what, according to their own showing, they would have preferred. His data were obtained from a large collection of autobiographical notes, most obligingly communicated to him in response to his requests, from the larger part of the leading members of the scientific world. He had addressed 180, who, being Fellows of the Royal Society, had, in addition, gained medals or filled posts of recognised scientific position; and had received 115 replies, of which eighty or ninety were full and minute answers to his long and varied series of questions. He dealt with only a small part of this valuable material, referring to a forthcoming work for the rest. As regards the chief qualities, in the order of their prevalence among the scientific men, they were—1, Energy both of mind and body; 2, Good health; 3, Great independence of character; 4, Tenacity of purpose; 5, Practical business habits; and, 6, what was usually the salt of the whole, strong innate tastes for science generally or for some branch of it. He illustrated his remarks by reading many anonymous extracts from the returns, and explained in what way a notable deficiency in any of the above-mentioned qualities would tend to disqualify a man from succeeding in science. As to the measurement of qualities, it was argued that the law of constancy in vital statistics might be taken for granted, being evidenced by the experience of insurance offices, always with the proviso that the facts are gathered with discretion on well-known general principles. After elucidating this by experiments and diagrams, Mr. Galton said that the habit should be encouraged in biographies of giving copious illustrations, which would tend to rank a man among his contemporaries in respect of every quality that is discussed, in order to give data for appraising those qualities in terms of the statistical scale. By a general system of measurement, social and political, science would be greatly raised in precision. As regards education, he disavowed speaking of that which is suitable to boys generally, but summarised the replies of the scientific men with reference to their own special experience, and, notwithstanding the diversity of branches of science, he found unanimity in their replies. They commonly expressed a hatred of grammar and classics, the old-fashioned system being utterly distasteful to them. The following seems the programme which they most liked:—1, Mathematics rigorously taught up to their capacity and copiously illustrated and applied, so as to throw as much interest into the pursuit as possible. 2, Logic. 3, Some branch of science (observation, theory, and experiment); some boys taking one branch and some another to ensure variety of interests under the same roof. 4, Accurate drawing of objects connected with that branch of science. 5, Mechanical handiwork. These to be rigorously taught. The following not to be taught rigorously:—Reading good books (not trashy ones) in literature, history, and art; and a moderate knowledge of the more useful languages taught in the easiest way, probably by going abroad in vacations. It is abundantly evident that the leading men of science have not been made by much or regular teaching. They craved for variety. Those who had it, praised it; and those who had it not, concurred in regretting it. There were none who had the old-fashioned high and dry education who were satisfied with it. Those who came from the greater schools usually did nothing there, and have abused the system heartily. George Busk, Esq., F.R.S., the treasurer and vice-president, was in the chair.

MOHAMMEDANISM, OR ISLAM.

Mr. Bosworth Smith began his third lecture, on Saturday last, by remarking that the essence of the religion of Mohammed was not merely the sublime belief in the unity of God, though it would be difficult to over-estimate the effect of that upon the Arabs, but it was also the actual rule of a merciful and com-

passionate God over every detail of life. This doctrine was, of course, to be found in other faiths, but was not a mere plagiarism from them. Mohammedanism is a misnomer; the rightful name of the religion is Islam, for Mohammed taught his followers to worship his God, not himself. The other articles of faith, and the practical duties of Islam, the germs of which are to be found in other creeds, were then reviewed; and, in reference to pilgrimage, it was asserted to be really alien to both Mohammedanism and Christianity, and, in any case, merely a concession to human weakness. After glancing at the history of the Kaaba, it was remarked that in Islam, on the whole, the good outweighs the evil. While noticing in detail what Islam owed to the Talmud and to Judaism generally, Mr. Bosworth Smith adverted to the great loss sustained by all who were interested in the East by the death of Dr. Deutsch. The exclusive religious genius of the Jews rendered all Mohammed's efforts to coalesce with them abortive. The more prominent features of the Koran, which underlies the life of Islam, were then considered, together with the history of its composition and its text, its poetry, its rapid transitions and the chaos of its contents, and the phenomena of the prophet's fits of inspiration. To complete the general outlines of the system, the relation of Islam to Miracles, to Fatalism, and to Religious Wars had to be considered. Very different views have been held; but the Koran gives no uncertain sound; the only two exceptions to the course adopted by Mohammed being apparent, not real. In a new religion the wonder was not that it claimed to be founded on miracles, but that it should be able to profess to do without them. The lecturer said that different proofs are fitted for different ages; and that there is one line of thought apparent throughout the Gospels which harmonised with Mohammed's view of them. In regard to Fatalism, it is impossible in any religion to reconcile the conflicting dogmas of predestination and free-will, most creeds asserting the one in words, the other in acts. Mohammed, on the whole, even in the Koran, inclined to free-will, and his views of prayer were quite inconsistent with absolute predestination. The same doctrine has opposite effects on different natures, or in even the same natures in different circumstances. On the question of the wars of Islam and their being essential to the system, Mr. Bosworth Smith dwelt, first, upon the difference between the Mohammedan and the Christian idea of God; and traced minutely the process by which the Prophet came to the belief that the sword was a legitimate instrument of spiritual warfare. The mixture of earthly needs and spiritual aspirations made Mohammed at once a smaller and a greater man than he would otherwise have been. In reference to the attitude of the spiritual to the temporal power in Eastern and Western Christendom, allusion was made to the temporary advantage enjoyed by the Caliphs in the combination of the two in their hands. Never in the history of the world had there been such an exhibition of religious enthusiasm; and though the Arabs were semibarbarians in their conquests, they were not barbarous: they sowed the seeds of literature, of science, and of civilisation wherever they went. Aholy war waged by Christians is in direct contravention of the spirit of their Founder; but, historically speaking, the contrast between the practice of the rival creeds is not sharp. Of the religious wars which the world has seen, the Mohammedan were not the worst in their object, in their methods, or in their results. The subject of the fourth and concluding lecture will be an estimate of the good and evil which the world owes to Mohammed, a survey of the condition and prospects of Mohammedanism now, the historic connection between it and Christianity, its points of difference as well as of resemblance, and, finally, how that connection ought to be regarded by Christians, and under what modifications the two creeds may work together for the good of humanity.

THE ARCHIMEDEAN PRINCIPLE.

Professor Tyndall, D.C.L., F.R.S., began his third lecture on the Physical Properties of Liquids and Gases, on Tuesday last, with a train of reasoning and experiments intended to demonstrate the truth of the principle of Archimedes, that "a body floating on a liquid or freely immersed in it loses a part of its weight equal to the weight of the liquid which it displaces." This principle, the Professor said, might be also thus expressed—A body wholly immersed in a liquid is attracted towards the earth by a force equal to the difference of the attractions exerted upon the body and the liquid. Supposing, for example, that a body weighs 10 lb., and that an equal bulk of water weighs 8 lb. In the liquid it will be attracted downwards with a force of 2 lb. If, on the contrary, the body be 8 lb., and an equal bulk of liquid 10 lb., then the difference of 2 lb. would be a negative attraction, or, in other words, a repulsion; and the body, instead of sinking, would rise in the liquid, as if it had been repelled from the earth. The Professor then illustrated the operation of this principle in magnetism. By means of the electric lamp and a screen, a suspended globe of a magnetic liquid (protosulphate of iron), surrounded by water, was shown to be attracted by the electromagnet, but repelled when surrounded by a stronger solution of the protosulphate. After remarking that a solid placed in an upright cylinder is supported wholly by the base of the cylinder, and that it presses upon that base with a force equal to its weight, the Professor showed that the case is changed when a liquid is placed within the cylinder, since here the sides, as well as the base, bear the pressure. He then quoted Pascal, who says (in 1653), "If a vessel full of water closed on all sides have two openings, the one a hundred times as large as the other, and if each be supplied with a piston which fits exactly, a man pushing the small piston will exert a force which will equilibrate that of a hundred men pushing the piston which is a hundred times as large, and will overcome that of ninety-nine; and whatever may be the proportion of these openings, if the forces applied to the pistons be to each other as the openings, they will be in equilibrium. . . . And thus it appears that a vessel full of water is a new principle in mechanics, and a new machine, which will multiply force to any degree we choose." This principle having been fully illustrated by a series of experiments, and its effects exhibited in the construction and action of the hydrostatic press and hydrostatic bellows, Professor Tyndall concluded by describing the way in which Sir Joseph Whitworth has applied the hydrostatic press for the exclusion of the injurious bubbles of air from the molten steel when casting double rifle-barrels, the metal being thereby rendered perfectly compact.—In the notice of the last lecture it should have been stated that the tenacity, not the density, of mercury is increased by boiling.

At the next Friday evening meeting Dr. C. A. Wright, F.C.S., will give a discourse on the Chemical Changes accompanying the Smelting of Iron in Blast Furnaces; on Saturday next Mr. C. T. Newton, keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum, will begin a course of three lectures on Mr. Wood's Discoveries at Ephesus.

PROPAGATION OF DISEASE THROUGH THE AIR.

Professor Rutherford has written to us to state that his lectures at the Royal Institution have been usually reported in our pages with perfect accuracy, but that the notice of his last

lecture on Respiration (inserted in our Number for Feb. 14, page 162) contains some errors. He did not say that the "air contains living amœbiform particles of protoplasm resembling the spores of fungi and the minute animalcules named bacteria;" nor did he say "that by the passage of these through the air disease may be propagated;" nor "that the propagation of fevers and other diseases is now attributed to poison in the form of particles of bacterial protoplasm carried through the atmosphere." He said that, if the air of an ordinary room be drawn through an aeroscope, so that its suspended particles may be collected, or if its moisture be condensed upon the perfectly-cleaned exterior of a glass vessel containing ice, an examination with the microscope reveals the presence of a great quantity of bodies—e.g., particles of sand, carbon, cotton, wool, fir-wood, starch, and such like, together with spores of fungi and particles of protoplasm which present amœbiform movements. Nothing is known regarding the nature of these amœboid particles; but it is probable that some of them are the germs of infusoria—e.g., bacteria. In considering the propagation of disease through the air he stated that it is definitely known that certain skin diseases are due to the growth of fungi, and the spores of these fungi may be carried through the air and give rise to the disease in other individuals. He then passed from this tangible case to that of the putrefaction of meat, which is accompanied by an active growth of bacteria. Possibly the decomposition is produced by the growth of the bacterial protoplasm. If a piece of fresh meat be hung in a confined atmosphere near a piece of decomposing meat, it rapidly putrefies. This is most probably due to the contamination of the air with bacterial germs, the nature of which is unknown. Probably, however, they are fragments of the bacterial protoplasm. Vaccine lymph was then considered. The peculiar properties of this fluid appear to be due to its containing amœboid particles of protoplasm. Under suitable conditions these vaccine germs can grow and multiply. It was then shown that the smallpox poison can pass through the air: and reference was made to the well-known experiment in which an animal was seized by smallpox after having breathed the air transmitted through a garment which had been worn by a person suffering from this disease. The nature of the poison is unknown; but it is probably a solid substance, for it clings tenaciously to clothes, paper, and similar substances. *Perhaps* it consists of protoplasts allied to those contained in vaccine lymph. The poison of various fevers, influenza, whooping-cough, cattle plague, and some other diseases can pass through the air, but the nature of the poison is entirely unknown.

MUSIC.

From Mr. Mapleson's prospectus of the season of Her Majesty's Opera, to commence at Drury-Lane Theatre on the 17th inst., we learn that Mesdames Christine Nilsson and Trebelli-Bettini, Mdles. Titiens, Alwina Valleria, Marie Roze, Bauermeister, and Justine Macvitz will reappear—two new prima-donnas having been gained by the engagement of Mdles. Lodi and Singelli, of whom report speaks highly. Other first appearances will be made by Signori Paladini and Ramini, tenors; Signori De Reschi and Galassi, baritones; Signori Perkins and Costa and Herr. Behrens, basses. In the three last-named divisions we find again the more or less well-known names of Signori Campanini, Naudin, Fancelli, Marchetti, Rinaldini, Fabrini, Agnesi, Rota, Borella, Campobello, Catalani, Zoholi, and Casaboni. Balfé's posthumous opera, "Il Talismano," is to be positively produced this season, with Madame Christine Nilsson in the principal female character, as promised last year, but unavoidably postponed. The same great singer will be again heard as Desdemona in Rossini's "Otello," as revived at this establishment in 1870. Mdle. Titiens is to appear as Elvira in a revival of Verdi's "Ernani" and as Queen Elizabeth in Donizetti's "Roberto Devereux," which opera has not been given in England for nearly thirty years. Italian versions of Auber's "Fra Diavolo" and "The Crown Diamonds" are to be produced—the former with Mdle. Lodi as Zelina, the latter with Mdle. Singelli as Caterina. Besides these works, selections will be made from the already large repertoire of the establishment. Sir M. Costa continues as musical director and conductor, and M. Sainton as first violin and soloist. The pitch is this year to be lowered to the French standard—"le diapason normal."

The eighteenth series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace has now reached the same number of performances. The programme of Saturday last included a new symphony by Mr. Ebenezer Prout, which was given for the first time. An organ concerto (with orchestral accompaniments) by the same composer was produced with much success at one of these concerts in 1872, as recorded at the time. Mr. Prout's new work is divided into four movements—an allegro, preceded by a short introduction, a largo espressivo, minuet and trio, and finale—in each of which there is much masterly writing, in the treatment of some effective themes; the instrumentation being rich, sonorous, and varied. The symphony was very favourably received, and Mr. Prout appeared on the platform in acknowledgment. In Beethoven's fourth pianoforte concerto (in G) Miss Emma Barnett achieved a great success. This young lady is a sister of Mr. J. F. Barnett, composer of the cantata, "The Ancient Mariner;" the oratorio, "The Raising of Lazarus," and other elaborate works; and the cadenzas introduced into the concerto on Saturday were written by him. Miss Barnett's performance was alike admirable in mechanism and style, the excellence of her rhythmical phrasing being remarkable in so young a player. She was greatly applauded and recalled. The overtures to "Anacreon" and "Masaniello," and vocal solos by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Mr. Bentham, completed the selection. At this week's concert Beethoven's music to "Egmont" is to be given, and the programme also includes the performance (for the first time in England) of Brahms's variations, for orchestra, on a theme by Haydn.

At the British Orchestral Society's third concert—on Thursday week—the symphony was Spohr's No. 4, the most elaborate of his nine works of the kind. Written in illustration of Carl Pfeiffer's "Die Weihe der Töne" ("The Consecration of Sound"), it can scarcely be held to have fulfilled the ambitious design of realising in music the subtle metaphysical emotions suggested by the poem; while, at the same time, it is largely characterised by grace and beauty, and in some instances by majesty and grandeur. In the former respects may be cited the first allegro, the "cradle-song," and the dance; the march, and the movement introducing the Ambrosian chorale being full of masterly power. It was given with much effect by the fine band of the society, although the tempo was generally taken too slow by Mr. Mount, the conductor, the same characteristic being his usual tendency. A new overture, by Mr. Alfred Holmes, was introduced at this concert. It belongs to a grand opera, "Inez de Castro," and displays merits and qualities somewhat similar to those of his overture to "Le Cid," performed at the Crystal Palace, and noticed by us last week. Like that, it was well received, the composer in this instance having appeared in acknowledgment.

A prominent feature at the concert now referred to was Mr. Franklin Taylor's refined performance of Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in G (No. 4), with the composer's cadenzas. Weber's overture to "Der Freischütz" (encored) and Beethoven's to "Fidelio," and several vocal pieces, charmingly sung by Miss Rose Hersee, completed the programme.

At the Popular Concert of Monday last Herr Joachim was again the leading violinist, and his grand style and tone and high executive skill were heard to special advantage in one of the greatest of the quartets of Beethoven—that in C sharp minor, which stands as No. 14 in the list of these works. The other executants in this and in Haydn's quartet in G, from op. 64, were Mr. L. Ries, Herr Straus, and Signor Piatti. Mr. Edward Dannreuther played with much effect the third of Schumann's sonatas for piano solo (in G minor), and he and Herr Joachim were associated in the first of Bach's sonatas for piano and violin. Mr. Bentham was the vocalist, and Mr. Zerbini the accompanist.

Mozart's "Cosi fan tutte" was performed at St. James's Theatre, on Monday night, for the benefit of Signor Monari-Rocca. This charming work—almost worthy of comparison with the more familiar "Le Nozze di Figaro"—was revived (after a long interval) during the winter season of Italian opera at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, in January last year, when, as again on Monday, Signor Monari-Rocca appeared in the character of Don Alfonso, and Signor Mottino as Guglielmo; other features of the cast having been changed as follow:—Fiordiligi, Madame Elena Corani; Dorabella, Mdle. Ribera; Despina, Madame Marini; and Ferrando, Signor Ramaccini. Some portions of the opera (especially in the concerted pieces) were given with much effect, others might be improved by repetition. A prominent feature in the performance was the excellence of the orchestra, which consisted of some of the best members of our opera bands, with Herr Pollitzer as leading violinist, and Signor Fiori as conductor, as at the revival of the opera already referred to.

The second of Mr. Coenen's chamber concerts took place at the Hanover-square Rooms on Wednesday evening, when his programme comprised Miss Agnes Zimmermann's "Suite" for piano, violin, and violoncello; and a similar piece, by M. Saint-Saens for violoncello and piano; the selection having concluded with an otetto for stringed instruments by Herr J. Svendsen, a Norwegian composer.

The third of M. Gounod's new series of concerts is to take place this (Saturday) evening, when several of his compositions are to be performed, including some pieces from the successful "Jeanne d'Arc" music already noticed.

The third season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society is now nearly completed, all but one of the series of subscription concerts having taken place. On Thursday "St. Paul" was given—the principal singers announced having been Madame Otto-Alvsleben, Miss Sterling, Mr. Lewis Thomas, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Pyatt. At the last concert, on March 19, Mr. Arthur Sullivan's oratorio, "The Light of the World," is to be performed for the first time in London.

THEATRES.

It is gratifying to be able to record that great improvement has taken place in the performance, at the Princess's, of Mr. Wills's "Mary Queen of Scots." The performers, having become familiar with the text, partake nightly more and more of its poetic spirit, and deliver it with an increasing degree of vital force. There are, indeed, peculiarities in Mr. Wills's blank verse, and sometimes liberties which verge on licence, arising, we believe, from the author's anxiety to throw variety into its music.

Miss Marriott has again made her appearance on the London boards, and has acted at Sadler's Wells the parts of Romeo, Julia, and Margaret Elmore. For the present week she has assumed her favourite part of Jeannie Deans, in which she has been assisted by Miss Marston Leigh as Effie.

The Shakspearean revival at the Olympic has prospered well, and Miss Fowler has gained new laurels as Beatrice in "Much Ado about Nothing." Mr. Righton's Dogberry also merits much commendation. The actor himself gave his name to a piece produced on Saturday under the title of "Mr. Righton's Adventures with a Russian Princess." The reader will recollect a similar piece some time ago with Mr. Buckstone's name prefixed; and the present is a revival of Mr. Slingsby Laurence's topical farce, with the modifications made requisite or expedient by the lapse of time. The extravaganza is in the shape of a dream, and the adventures are appropriately fantastic. Miss Annie Taylor supported the part of the Princess in a very graceful manner.

Mrs. John Wood has been compelled by other engagements to withdraw from the representation of Mr. Reade's new play at the Queen's. The part of Philippa is now sustained most effectively by Miss Ellen Terry; and the added novelty is likely to give a fresh lease to the life of a wonderfully attractive drama. Since its first production many alterations for the better have been made in its dialogue and situations. The one-act drama of "Kate Peyton's Lovers" continues to precede the performance of "The Wandering Heir."

The Surrey Theatre has adopted Mr. Paul Merritt's three-act drama of "Rough and Ready," and engaged Mr. and Mrs. Billington to support the leading characters, assisted by Miss Ellen Meyrick. The piece, on the whole, is well mounted and well acted, and is likely to please a transpontine audience.

The late Mr. T. W. Robertson's adaptation of "Les Amours de Cléopâtre," entitled "A Breach of Promise," has been revived at the Royalty, with the advantage of Miss Maggie Brennan in the character of the heroine, Honor Molloy. The tact, dash, and clever assumption of the actress carry through the action with great éclat. The new play, "Ought We to Visit Her?" continues to attract.

Another version of the immortal Marplot, under the name of Trumble, has been performed at the Gaiety. "Une cornelle qui abat des noix" has been very well and judiciously adapted by Messrs. Oxenford and Hatton, under the title of "Too Clever by Half;" and nearly the whole strength of the company is enlisted to support Mr. Toole in the principal character. The omission of one of the episodes in the original play evinces the good taste of the adaptors.

Mr. Webster's complimentary benefit at Drury Lane took place, as announced, on Monday, when "The School for Scandal" was performed, with a strong cast—indeed, by the very best members of the profession, including Mr. Phelps, as Sir Peter Teazle; Miss Helen Faucit, as Lady Teazle; Mrs. Stirling, as Mrs. Candour; Mr. Creswick, as Joseph Surface; Mr. S. Emery, as Uncle Oliver; Mr. Charles Mathews, as Charles Surface; Mr. Buckstone, as Backbite; Mr. Compton, as Crabtree; Mr. J. L. Toole, as Moses; Miss Isabel Bateman, as Maria; and Messrs. J. Clarke, H. Wigan, D. James, L. Brough, and J. Thorne in the more miscellaneous characters. Such a combination of talents is of rare occurrence. The performance lasted from half-past one o'clock to a quarter past five. Mr.

Irving then recited Hood's poem, "The Dream of Eugene Aram," and was followed by Mr. Halliday, the honorary secretary of the benefit fund, announcing that the receipts had amounted to £2000. Mr. Charles Mathews thereupon contributed a witticism. He had calculated the ages of the performers engaged on the occasion and found that they amounted to 2000 years. A remarkable coincidence, eh? The curtain then drew up, and Mrs. Keeley recited an address to Mr. Webster, written by Mr. John Oxenford, which told in rhyme the story of the life of the great actor and manager. This story Mr. Webster repeated in his reply, which, not in verse, was yet a comprehensive repetition of the tale. Not before six o'clock was the important ceremony ended, and then the curtain fell on one of the most interesting scenes in our experience.

THE FLAGSHIP AT SHEERNESS.

The dwellers along the lower Thames and Kentish shore are looking out for the expected arrival, to-day, of the newly-married Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, who will land at Gravesend, as did the fair Princess Alexandra of Denmark when she came to be our Princess of Wales, eleven years ago. The disembarkation of their Royal Highnesses will be greeted by the firing of two Royal salutes from three of her Majesty's ships stationed in Gravesend Reach. Admiral Hastings has considerably desired the Mayor of Gravesend to give warning of this fact to the householders in that town, and they are recommended to open all their windows, lest the concussion of such heavy reports should break some of the panes of glass. One of the ships by which this double Royal salute is to be fired will be H.M.S. Duncan, the Admiral's flagship; and our illustration of that vessel is a token of the intended naval compliment. The Duncan is an unarmoured third-rate screw steam-ship of 5724 tons (old measurement, 3727 tons) and of 800-horse power, carrying an armament of thirty guns. She is stationed at Sheerness, and bears the Admiral's flag.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The probate granted at Dublin, on the 16th ult., of the will and three codicils of the Right Hon. Henry Villiers, Lord Stuart de Decies, late of Dromana, Waterford, who died Jan. 22 last, was sealed at the principal registry, London, on the 26th ult., the aggregate personal estate in England and Ireland being sworn under £14,000. The acting executor is Mr. Lawrence Dennehey. The testator settles all his real estate, subject to certain charges, upon his son, the Rev. Henry Windsor Villiers Stuart, and the residue of the personality is settled in a similar manner after payment thereof of some legacies and annuities. There is a gift of £1000 upon trust, to apply the income for the benefit of the curate or chaplain of the chapel of Villierstown. The will and codicils are respectively dated March 25 and 31, 1870, and April 26 and Aug. 28, 1872.

The Irish probate, granted on the 9th ult., of the will of Daniel Joseph Jaffé, late of Belfast, who died at Nice on Jan. 21 last, was sealed at the principal registry, London, on the 28th ult., the aggregate of the personal estate in England, Scotland, and Ireland being sworn under £140,000. The acting executors are Martin Jaffé, Joseph John Jaffé, Otto Moses Jaffé, and Siegmund Armin Oppe. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Friedrike Jaffé, his private residence and the furniture, a legacy of £500, and an annuity of £600 for life; to each of his grandchildren living at his death who were born before Jan. 1, 1876, £500; and one tenth of the residue of his property to or upon trust for each of his nine children. As to the remaining tenth of his property, various legacies are given thereout, including £500 to aid in building a second hospital, similar to that in Frederick-street, for the town of Belfast; £100 to the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution, Belvedere, Kent; and £100 to the Pauline Stift, Hamburg; and the rest to such of his children, or grandchildren, or relatives whom he has assisted in his lifetime, or for such charitable object as his executors in their discretion shall think fit. The will is dated Dec. 26 last.

The will, dated Aug. 27, 1873, of Algernon d'Espinassy, Marquis de Fontanelle, late of No. 14, Motcomb-street, Belgrave-square, who died on Jan. 31 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Emile Cherubin de Kerdœl, the sole executor. The testator bequeaths to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals £50; and to the Home for Lost and Starving Dogs, at Wandsworth-road, Battersea, £30, both free of legacy duty.

The will, dated June 26, 1869, of William Edward Nightingale, J.P., late of Embley Park, near Romsey, Hants, and of Lea Hurst, Derbyshire, who died on Jan. 5 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Sir Harry Verney, Alfred Bonham Carter, and William Bachelor Colman, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator leaves to his widow a pecuniary legacy of £1000; the house No. 35, South-street, Park-lane, is bequeathed in succession to his daughter, Miss Florence Nightingale, and his wife, Mrs. Frances Nightingale, for life, and, on the death of the survivor, to his daughter, Dame Frances Parthenope Verney, absolutely. The residue of his property he gives to Lady Verney, subject to her securing to Miss Nightingale such annual sum as, with the amount she is entitled to under his marriage settlement, will make up £1500 per annum.

The will and codicil, dated Aug. 16 and 27, 1872, of George Calton, late of Blomfield-road, Maida-vale, who died on Jan. 22 last, were proved on the 20th ult. by John Dean Hewett, George Hewett, and Edward Hewitt the younger, the personalty being sworn under £35,000. With the exception of a legacy to Mr. J. D. Hewett, the provisions of the will and codicil are wholly in favour of members of deceased's family.

The new central railway station, Liverpool, constructed by the Cheshire lines committee as the terminus of their tunnel from Brunswick station, was opened for traffic on Monday.

The Duke of Cambridge and the leading officers of the Staff visited officially the 1st Life Guards' quarters at Knightsbridge on Monday, and made a thorough inspection of the entire military quarters. The Duke paid a similar visit of scrutiny to the Royal Horse Guards at Regent's Park Barracks on Saturday last.—General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., reviewed the troops composing the Infantry Brigade at Aldershot on Monday. The three brigades, composed of eleven regiments, formed up in line on the Long Valley at eleven a.m. The first brigade, under Major-General Parke, C.B., was on the right; the second, under General Smith, was in the centre; and the third, under General Herbert, was on the left. Sir Hope Grant, accompanied by Colonel Gamble, C.B., Assistant Quartermaster-General, and attended by several officers of the divisional staff, rode on the parade-ground at eleven o'clock. After the troops had been minutely inspected, they marched past in open column of double companies in quick time, also in mass of columns, and in line of contiguous quarter-distance columns. A few movements were afterwards executed.



Itinerant Hostess



Nurse & Child



Match Boy



Jettings in the Crowd



Selling Oranges



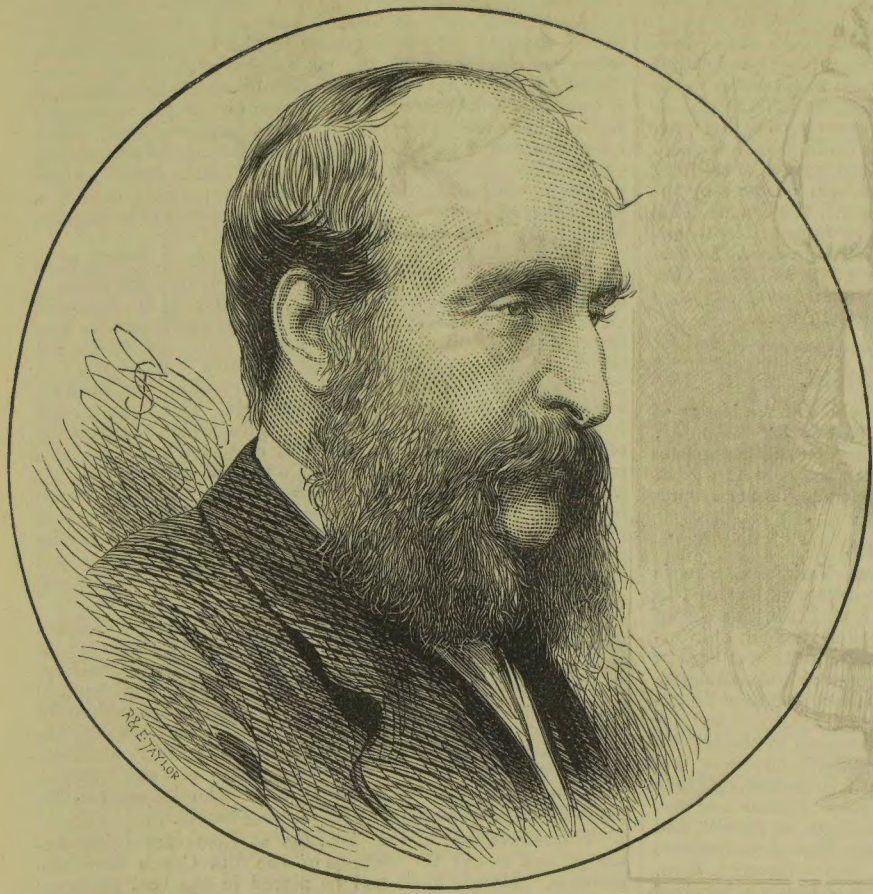
Thirty degrees of frost



Fishman



THE ROYAL MARRIAGE: THE FIRST SIGHT OF ENGLAND.

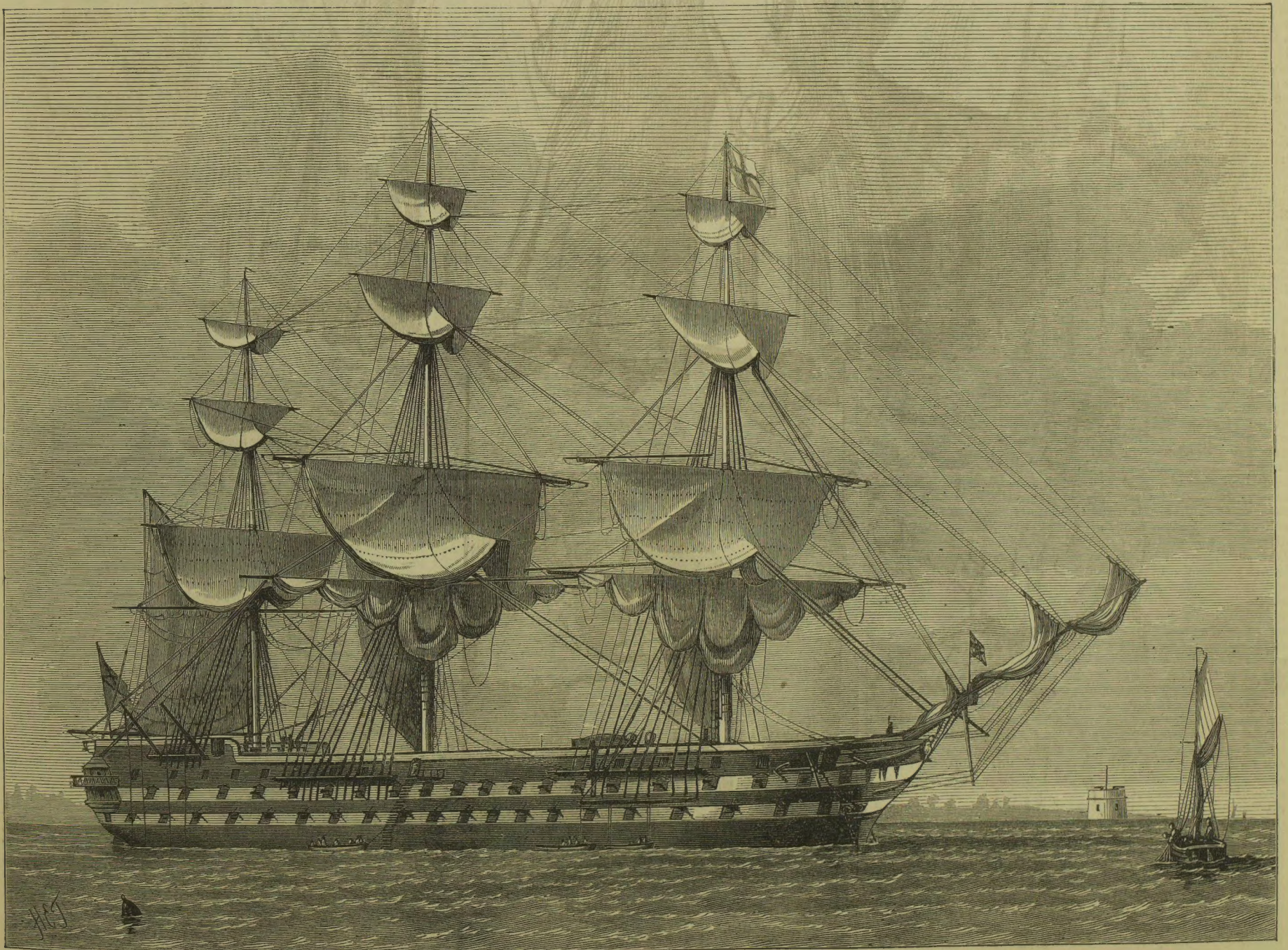


MR. C. M. PALMER, M.P. FOR DURHAM.



MR. BURT, M.P. FOR MORPETH.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.



H.M.S. DUNCAN, FLAGSHIP AT SHEERNESS.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

The war on the Gold Coast, which has now reached a satisfactory conclusion, gives to every new book descriptive of Africa a more than ordinary chance of being read. Mr. Winwood Reade, the *Times*' special correspondent in Sir Garnet Wolseley's camp, is known as the author of a romantic narrative of his personal adventures, some ten or twelve years ago, in what he called "Savage Africa," more particularly in Lower Guinea, where he lived awhile with the natives, and might have become the husband of a negro Princess. He has both travelled and studied the books of other travellers, and of the geographers and historians, ancient or recent, who tell us of that wonderful continent, still so imperfectly known. A mixed collection of his sketches and commentaries, filling two very readable volumes, is now published, under the title of *The African Sketch-Book* (Smith, Elder, and Co.) Some of the tales are avowed fictions; but these may be assumed to have an illustrative bearing on the facts observed and reported by those who have, like Mr. Reade, visited the coasts of Guinea. As mere stories, they have the merit of imaginative and dramatic power. "Lagos Bar," the tragedy of the young wife of a faithless husband meeting her death in a fit of despair at that dangerous port of English trading vessels, is told with touching effect. "The French Commandant" has the same kind of interest. We have also the stories of Solima and Ananga, the one belonging to the Mussulman Foulahs of Soudan and the Gambia, the other a maiden of Cazembe, near the region of Dr. Livingstone's latest wanderings; but her story is connected with that of a Portuguese colonial adventurer. "The History of a Chameleon" is a satirical piece of supposed autobiography, meant to show the unworthy character of some negro converts under the patronage of English or American philanthropic institutions. But in "The Missionary" we have an example of genuine religious enthusiasm setting itself to the difficult task of an uncompromising Christian teacher and reformer among savage tribes. "The Bleeding Heart" is the tale of a modern Dutch hero of West African colonisation, and of his domestic sorrows at home. These are the chief articles of a fictitious or imaginative sort in Mr. Reade's book. Of his own African experiences he has also much that is new to relate. Up the Gaboon river, into the land of gorillas and the land of cannibals; at St. Paul de Loanda, and in the adjacent province of Angola; at the French settlement of Assinie, and in the exploration of a new inland route from Sierra Leone, by way of Falaba, to the Niger and to the Bouré gold-mines, the author has travelled, gathering many details of useful and curious knowledge. In the last-mentioned journey he seems to have achieved a feat of real importance, which has scarcely yet obtained its due share of notice. The remaining portions of this "African Sketchbook" are principally made up of historical essays and summary reviews, taken from an extensive reading of older books of travel. To give us a general view of the local distribution of these sources of knowledge, a "Map of African Literature" is here presented, in which the names of all the travellers and authentic writers upon Africa are grouped in print over those parts of the continent described by them. The two volumes are furnished with several other maps and with a number of pictorial wood engravings. "The African Sketchbook" is a miscellany which seems to contain something for every taste not averse to the subject.

An original work of great importance, to which Mr. Winwood Reade supplies a very short preface, is Dr. Schweinfurth's *Heart of Africa*, translated by Miss Ellen Frewer (two volumes, Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle). The author is a learned German botanist, who passed three years, from July, 1868, to the summer or autumn of 1870, in exploring the interior parts of Africa, west of the White Nile and north-west of Lake Albert Nyanza. Most of us have learnt, from Sir Samuel Baker, Mr. Petherick, and other travellers, that the White Nile, or Bahr el Abiad, which flows northward out of that equatorial lake to join the Blue Nile of Abyssinia at Khartoum, has many tributaries on its left bank or western side. Of these the principal is the Bahr el Ghazel, which joins the White Nile about nine degrees north of the Equator, and near the 30th degree of east longitude. Dr. Schweinfurth's wanderings upon this occasion—he had been in Nubia once before—were at first directed across the plains traversed by numerous streams that flow to the Bahr el Ghazel from the west and south-west, between the 26th and 30th degrees of longitude. These rivers, which are not yet shown in ordinary maps, run through the Dyoor, the Bongo or Dohr, the Golo and Sehe countries, in the 7th and 8th degrees of latitude. Dr. Schweinfurth afterwards, in 1870, made his way further south, towards the unknown region behind Lake Albert Nyanza, where high mountains have been seen from afar. He there came upon the upper waters of a great river taking a westward course, which is supposed to be the Kubanda of Dr. Barth, and which may perhaps find its way to Lake Tchad, under the name of Shary, if not to the Benue or Tchadda branch of the Niger. This is at present a mere subject of conjecture; but it appears certain that the Welle, a stream 800 ft. wide and never less than 12 ft. or 15 ft. deep, thus much exceeding in size the Bahr el Ghazel, does not belong to the Nile system at all. Its real destination must be recognised as a geographical problem of high interest, as may be seen by one glance at the vast blank space that extends from Sir Samuel Baker's lake to the coast of Guinea. Readers acquainted with the history of African discovery up to this date will appreciate the value of Dr. Schweinfurth's book, from the position only of the localities he has explored. Those who rather like views of wild scenery and the costumes and manners of wild nations, or personal adventures and dealings with barbarian hosts, and sometimes with foes, or novelties in the species of plants and animals observed by a natural philosopher, will find an immense variety of curious anecdote in these volumes. Could we have fancied a people in the habit of mutually spitting upon each other by way of a friendly salutation and pledge of kindness? This was the practice of the Dyoor people, but it is now going out of fashion. The Dinkas, an exclusively pastoral nation, also have their characteristic ways. The Bongo, with whom Dr. Schweinfurth lived two years, are made the subject of a complete description. We are introduced latterly to the Mitto, and to the Niam-niam and the Monbutto nations, who have some remarkable habits. The Niam-niam are cannibals, and seem akin to the Fans of Western Africa. Dr. Schweinfurth's artistic skill with the pencil has furnished a great number of illustrations. There is an abundance of these—views of places, figures of men and women, of weapons, tools, and articles of dress or furniture, and specimens of zoology and botany, all which are exceedingly well drawn. Some of the human full-length portraits, such as those of the fat Bongo woman and the meagre Dinka woman standing together, show the extreme contrasts of physical structure among the different African races. In this respect one of Dr. Schweinfurth's discoveries is particularly worthy of notice—that of an unquestionable pigmy nation, called the Akka or Tikkitikki, dwelling south of the Monbutto, between the first and second degrees of latitude north of the Line. Their average height is 4 ft. 10 in.; but they are skilful shooters with the bow and

arrows, like those of classic antiquity who used to make war on the cranes. One of the little fellows, standing 4 ft. 7 in., but full grown, accompanied Dr. Schweinfurth on his return to Khartoum and Berber. The author considers them, with the Bushmen of South Africa and all those dwarf races of mankind, to be the scattered remnants of a puny aboriginal race, now becoming almost extinct throughout the continent. A subject of much interest at the present time is that of the Central African slave trade, which Sir Samuel Baker and Colonel Gordon have been commissioned by the Viceroy of Egypt to put down; and we have just heard of a great battle, towards Darfour, fought and won in this cause. Dr. Schweinfurth, having been at Kordofan in the winter of 1870, when the atrocious traffic was at its height, is enabled to give us ample information concerning its practices. They are certainly worse than any fancy could have imagined. He offers a few practical suggestions for the purpose of stopping the slave trade, which he does not think will be done by the ruler of Egypt or by any Mussulman power. We commend his book, for entertainment and instructive information to the attention of everyone who has followed with interest the still recent journeys of Dr. Livingstone and Sir Samuel Baker. Dr. Schweinfurth merits the third place, next to our two countrymen among the great modern explorers of Central Africa.

TWO NEW MEMBERS.

The portraits of two newly-elected members of the House of Commons, who have never before had a seat in that Assembly, now figure among our Illustrations. They belong to opposite classes, but we do not say, to opposite interests, in the great industrial community of the North of England. One is a representative of Capital; the other of Labour.

MR. C. M. PALMER, M.P.

Mr. Charles Mark Palmer, of Saltburn, Yorkshire, who is returned for the northern division of the county of Durham, in the Liberal interest, in the room of Mr. G. Elliot, is a son of the late Mr. George Palmer, merchant and shipowner, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, by Maria Taylor, his wife. He was born in the year 1822, and was educated at Newcastle and in France. He is Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Durham Engineer Volunteers, a magistrate for the North Riding of Yorkshire and for the county of Durham, and extensively engaged in business as a coalowner, shipbuilder, and iron-master. We have now and then had occasion to speak of the great iron-making and ship and engine building establishment of Messrs. Palmer and Co. It is situated on the south bank of the Tyne, at Jarrow, and occupies a frontage to the river of no less than three quarters of a mile. The various furnaces, forges, engine-factories, slips, shipways, and graving-docks cover a space of nearly a hundred acres of land. The business of this company was commenced by Messrs. Palmer in 1852; but it extended itself so rapidly that, in 1865, it was found necessary to transfer it to a company. The works altogether consist of five principal departments; first, the extensive mines from which the different minerals are raised; secondly, the blast-furnaces, where the ore is smelted; thirdly, the puddle-furnaces, rolling-mills, and forges, where the iron is converted into "uses" of every size and form. Fourthly, a complete ship-building establishment, where vessels of every kind, from the largest ironclad man-of-war to the smallest screw-boat, are built, with the necessary workshops for preparing the plates, ribs, and beams for the hulls, and for constructing the joinery and fittings of the cabins, and making the spars, rigging, and apparel of the ship, with graving docks to fit them out or repair them in. Fifthly, an extensive range of workshops in which the steam machinery intended to act as the propelling power of the ships they build is designed, constructed, and fitted together, and every description of casting and forging executed, whether for marine or general engineering purposes. As much as nine millions of tons of ore has been raised from the mines in Yorkshire to supply the smelting furnaces of these works, and the rolling-mills are capable of producing 3500 tons of manufactured iron annually. The total amount of tonnage of iron ships built by the company in one year was 40,000 tons, being more than was produced by all the shipbuilding yards on the Thames in the same year. Among the many vessels constructed and equipped at these works, we find armour-cased floating batteries, ironclad frigates, and great troop-ships built for the Admiralty; a monitor to protect the harbour of Melbourne; steamers for the Atlantic Ocean, and numerous cargo and passenger ships for the Baltic and Mediterranean trade. Mr. Palmer, who now enters Parliament, has been twice married; first, in 1846, to Jane, daughter of Mr. E. Robson, of Newcastle; and, secondly, in 1867, to Augusta Mary, daughter of Mr. Alfred Lambert, of Paris. The return of Mr. Palmer involves the gain of a seat to the Liberal party in North Durham, as Mr. Elliot was a Conservative. The Portrait of Mr. Palmer is from a photograph by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MR. T. BURT, M.P.

Mr. Thomas Burt, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who has been returned as "The Working-Man Candidate" for the borough of Morpeth, in the room of Sir George Grey, retired from public life, was born, in 1837, at Percy Main, near North Shields. He is a son of Mr. Peter Burt, a man of the working classes, and began life himself as a working miner at Seaton Delaval. He removed, in 1860, to Choppington, and married, about the same time, Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Weatherburn, of Blyth, and became secretary to the local school committee. In 1865 he was appointed agent for the Cramlington miners. He is also secretary to the "Northumberland Miners' Mutual Confident Association." Mr. Burt is the second member of his class who has found his way into the House of Commons. The other is Mr. Alexander Macdonald, the new M.P. for Stafford. It is stated that his friends and supporters in the north have taxed themselves to the extent of £500 a year in order to supply Mr. Burt with the means of supporting the honour of a seat in Parliament. This Portrait is likewise from one of Messrs. Downey's photographs.

House coal was, on Monday, reduced in price throughout the Durham coal-fields by three, and in some cases four, shillings a ton, with some hope of further decline. Manufacturing coal and coke are also lower.

The malt tax has been again condemned by the Cambridge-shire and Isle of Ely Chamber of Agriculture. There was a strong minority who advocated a readjustment of local taxation as a preferable boon to ask from the Legislature.

The *Western Times* (Exeter paper) mentions the case of a young couple who were ruined by the Tichborne case. They set out in life with every comfort; but the husband, much against the wishes of his wife, invested £14,000 in "Tichborne Bonos." After the cross-examination of the Claimant by Sir John Coleridge the young man became disheartened and desponding, and died in a short time, his early death being attributed to vexation consequent upon the feeling that he had lost his money and had shown a great want of prudence.

Archæology of the Month.

Mr. J. F. Nicholls, of the Bristol City Library, has exhibited to the Archaeological Institute a gold ring, lately found on "the battle-field" at Winterbourne, Gloucester, by a man ploughing, near the spot where, some forty years since, a jar full of gold coins was found and quickly appropriated by the finder. It is near the well-known earthwork of "Bury Hill," and surrounded by evidences of early occupation. The ring is in excellent condition, the gold very pure, being of the Carolingian epoch, when the traditions of the goldsmiths' work of the Lower Empire were still traceable among semi-barbaric influences. It is formed of a flat band of gold, beaten out at the ends, overlapped, and rudely joined to produce a large oval bezel, which contains an onyx polished merely *en carbochon*, the surrounding rim being ornamented with a ribbon of gold, fluted perpendicularly, with small fillets along the edge; a rude pattern is pricked on the hoop. The work does not appear to be English, but is in the style of the Gallic goldsmiths.

The Temple of Diana, Ephesus (writes Mr. J. T. Wood), is found to measure 163 ft. 9 in. by 342 ft. 6 in.; the platform on which it was raised, 239 ft. 4 in. by 418 ft. 1 in., measured on the lowest step. The length here given nearly accords with that given by Pliny—viz., 425 Roman feet; the ascertained width exceeds Pliny's dimensions of 220 ft. An element of great beauty had almost escaped discovery—i.e., the plentiful use of gold in the decoration of the temple. One fragment was found composed of two astragals, between which a narrow slip of lead was doubled in, in the fold of which was inserted a narrow strip of gold, which formed a fillet of gold between the astragals. The beauty of the temple was, moreover, heightened by the use of brilliant colours, remains of which are found in numerous fragments, blue, red, and yellow being readily distinguished—blue for the background of enrichments and sculpture in relief, red and yellow for parts requiring prominence.

The Church of St. Martin Outwich, now in course of demolition, has had its vaults cleared of its coffins and chests of disinterred bodies, which have been conveyed to Ilford Cemetery. The space inside the church has been dug out to a depth of fourteen feet. Above 150 leaden coffins and 97 large chests of remains have been discovered and placed in a huge vault, the mouth of which will be closed with slabs suitably inscribed. Among the remains discovered were those of John Oterwich and his wife, Mrs. Abigail Vaughan, who bequeathed 4s. annually to purchase faggots for burning heretics.

The excavations in the Coliseum at Rome are being continued, and two of the stations of the Via Crucis have been removed. Marble slabs will be placed in the best preserved arched corridors, with the names sculptured on them of the Christian martyrs who gave up their lives in the Coliseum for their faith.

Mr. R. Burchett has laid before the Society of Antiquaries a series of paper moulds of the carvings on the stones of New Grange, a tumulus in the county of Meath, Ireland, which is one of the most interesting antiquarian remains in this country, and which Dr. Petrie called one of the "pyramids" of Ireland. Mr. Burchett also showed drawings, plans, and moulds which had been executed by himself within six days that he spent inside the tumulus. Everything tends to show that New Grange was a burial-place of very remote antiquity, used by a Royal race at that time.

Amongst Sir William Tite's books is a copy of the exclusively rare account of the famous quarrel of Arthur Hall (member for Grantham in 1576) with Melchisedek Mallerie, all the copies of which were destroyed by order of Parliament (except fifty-four previously distributed by Hall among his friends), as derogatory to the Speaker and other members, who were personally charged with drunkenness. For writing this work Hall was expelled the House, fined 500 marks, and committed prisoner to the Tower for six months.

In another collection of Chaucer Gleanings, by Mr. Furnivall, is his appointment as clerk of the works at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, which was separate from the general one at the King's Palaces at Westminster, Eltham, &c., and the Tower of London. Chaucer was appointed when the chapel was ruinous and ready to tumble down, and seems to have done nothing to it during two years except buy some stones for future repairs, and pay a few men to unload them. Mr. Furnivall adds, "It is possible that this neglect may have led to the loss of his office." His own wages were two shillings a day, the master carpenter's being one shilling.

At a meeting of the Geographical Society Dr. S. W. Bushell, describing his "Journey Outside the Great Wall of China," takes his route as north-westerly, through inner Mongolia to Kalgan, and thence north-easterly to Dolonnor (a large town whose exact position was previously unknown), and Shang-Tu, the old northern capital of the Yuan dynasty, described in glowing terms by Marco Polo. The ruins of Shang-Tu, built by the famous Kublai Khan, were identified by the existence of a marble tablet, with an inscription of the thirteenth century. It is the place referred to by Coleridge in the lines—

In Xanadu did Kublai Khan
A stately pleasure dome decree, &c.

The site was a complete desert, overgrown with rank weeds and grass, the abode of foxes and owls, which prey on the numerous prairie-rats and partridges. The walls of the city, built of earth, faced with unhewn stone and brick, are more or less dilapidated, and the inclosed space is strewn with blocks of marble and other remains of large temples and palaces; broken lions, dragons, and remains of other carved monuments.

Mr. A. W. Franks has exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries a fine specimen of those brass (so-called) alms-dishes, about the origin of which so much uncertainty exists—some antiquaries supposing they were made at Dinorst, in the Low Countries, while others consider them of Nuremberg art or industry. The present example bears date 1487. Mr. Franks also described some Roman remains in the neighbourhood of Derby, and a fragment of Roman glazed ware, with another bearing a name unknown in the lists of Roman potters—*scilicet*, Samogenus.

Among the old work at Whitehall, in the corner house nearest the Home Offices, was a panelled library with carved enrichments, and a remarkably well modelled stucco ceiling, the whole being a perfect specimen of Inigo Jones.—Mr. Lord, in the *Builder*.

A collection of some of Mr. Phené's Celtic antiquities is now at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, Savile-row.

The magnificent ruins of Angkor, in Cambodia, discovered last year by the French traveller, Lieutenant Garnier, are of extraordinary magnificence and architectural splendour. The sides are two miles and a quarter in circumference, and the remains of endless roads, buried in forests and jungle, contain monument after monument. Angkor must have been one of the greatest cities on the globe, yet of its history no account remains. Nothing is known of its past, save that a Chinese traveller, in the year 1202 mentioned its splendour, and 300 years later it was referred to by Ribodoneyra as an ancient ruin.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD MASSY.

The Right Hon. Hugh Hamon Ingoldsbys, fifth Lord Massy, of Duntrileague, in the county of Limerick, in the Peerage of Ireland, who died at 12, Atholl-crescent, Edinburgh, on the 27th ult., was elder son and heir of Hugh Hamon, fourth Lord Massy, by Matilda, his wife, youngest daughter of Luke White, Esq., of Woodlands, in the county of Dublin, and represented a branch of the old Cheshire family of Massy, established in Ireland by General Hugh Massy, who had a command against the Irish in 1641. The first Lord, created in 1776, was Hugh Massy of Duntrileague, M.P., great-grandson of the General. The late peer was born on April 14, 1827; succeeded to the title at the death of his father, in 1836; and married, Jan. 4, 1855, Isabella, eldest daughter of the late George More Nisbett, Esq., of Cairnhill, in the county of Lanark. As he has left no issue, his only brother, the Hon. John Thomas William Massy, born Aug. 30, 1835, becomes sixth Lord Massy. He is heir of entail to the beautiful estate of Kilakee, in the county of Dublin, now the seat of Mrs. White, his uncle's widow. His Lordship is married to Lady Lucy Butler, daughter of Somerset Richard, third Earl of Carrick, by whom he has issue.

SIR A. S. HAMOND-GRAEME, BART.

Sir Andrew Snape Hamond-Graeme, third Baronet, of Holly Grove, Berks, Vice-Admiral R.N., died on the 21st ult., at Norton, Isle of Wight. He was born Oct. 3, 1811, the elder son of the late Admiral Sir Graham Hamond, second Baronet, G.C.B., by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Kimber, Esq., of Fowey, Cornwall. The baronetcy to which he succeeded at the death of his father, Dec. 20, 1862, was conferred in 1783, on his grandfather, Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Controller of the Navy, a gallant and distinguished naval officer. The additional surname and arms of Graeme, the Baronet whose death we record assumed by Royal license, in 1873, in right of his grandmother, Anne, daughter and heiress of Major Henry Graeme, of Hanwell, Middlesex. He married, Nov. 13, 1844, Mary Ann, second daughter of Edward Miller, Esq., and leaves four sons and one daughter, the eldest of the former being the present Sir Graham Eden William Graeme Hamond-Graeme, fourth Bart., of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, born in 1845.

THE DUCHESS OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

The Most Noble Caroline, Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, died on the 28th ult., at Wotton House, near Aylesbury. Her Grace, who was sister of the present Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, Bart., and only daughter of the late Robert Harvey, Esq., of Langley Park, Bucks, by Jane Jemima, his wife, daughter of John R. Collins, Esq., of Hatch Court, in the county of Somerset, married, Oct. 2, 1851, Richard Plantagenet Campbell, Marquis of Chandos, now Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and leaves issue three daughters—Ladies Mary, Anne, and Caroline Jemima Elizabeth Temple-Nugent-Brydges-Chandos-Grenville.

THE DUCHESS DOWAGER OF ARGYLL.

The Most Noble Anne Colquhoun, Duchess Dowager of Argyll, died at her residence, Rutland Gate, on the 25th ult. Her Grace was born April 3, 1801, the eldest daughter of John Cunningham, Esq., of Craigends, N.B., and was married, Jan. 8, 1831 (as his third wife), to John, seventh and late Duke of Argyll. She became a widow, without issue, April 26, 1847.

THE COUNTESS OF NORTHESK.

The Right Hon. Georgina Maria, Countess of Northesk, died, on the 3rd ult., at Rome. Her Ladyship, who was eldest daughter of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir George Elliot, K.C.B., second son of Gilbert, Earl of Minto, married, Feb. 14, 1843, William Hopetoun, present Earl of Northesk, and leaves an only son, George John, Lord Rosehill, an officer in the Scots Fusilier Guards. There was a daughter, Lady Margaret Mary Adeliza Carnegie, who died Sept. 27, 1871, aged twenty-three.

MAJOR GREENWOOD OF SWARCLIFFE HALL.

John Greenwood, Esq., of Swarcliffe Hall, in the county of York, J.P. and D.L., late M.P. for Ripon, died on the 21st ult., aged forty-five. He was only son of the late Frederick Greenwood, Esq., of Keighley and Swarcliffe, by Sarah, his wife, only daughter of the late Samuel Staniforth, Esq., of Liverpool and Darnall. In 1853 he was elected M.P. for Ripon, and continued to represent that constituency until 1865. He married, Feb. 19, 1852, Louisa Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Clarke Banardiston, Esq., of the Ryes, Suffolk, and leaves issue.

CAPTAIN BUCKLE.

R. Nicolls Buckle, Esq., Captain Royal Engineers, whose death, on the field of battle in Ashantee, is just announced, was distinguished at Woolwich Royal Military Academy, from which he passed fourth out of a batch of seventeen cadets. His first commission bears date June 22, 1858. In 1862 he received an appointment in connection with the Great Exhibition of that year; and shortly after proceeded to Gibraltar, where he remained till 1865, when he was ordered to China. In 1869 he became Assistant-Surveyor at Hong-Kong; and in 1871, returning to England, attained the rank of Captain. He was at Aldershot in 1873 in command of the B troop Royal Engineer Train.

A pension of £100 per annum has been conferred on Major-General Walker for distinguished services in China and the Crimea. The grant is from the fund for meritorious services.

The widow of a bailiff named Patrick Mitchell, who was murdered in the county of Limerick, has been awarded £500 compensation under the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act.

A new method of dyeing with indigo has been introduced in Huddersfield. The indigo is rendered soluble by hydro-sulphide of soda, prepared by acting on a solution of the bisulphide by metallic zinc. By this process nine pieces of cloth can be dyed in an hour and a half.

A terrible shipwreck is reported from Fraserburg as one of the consequences of the late severe storm. The ship Grace Darling went ashore at St. Combs, and, though there were four sets of rocket apparatus within a few miles of the spot, her crew of fourteen men were drowned.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

G. D. M. D. W. P. S.—We are sorry to have to say that the conditions of mate in Problem No. 1565 were not correctly stated. They should have been "White to play and mate in four moves." The error was not discovered in time to rectify it last week; and we fear, therefore, it may have occasioned a great deal of fruitless trouble. We shall withhold the solution for another week.

F. H. B.—It shall have immediate attention. Many thanks for your kind offer, of which we shall certainly avail ourselves.

T. A. H.—The route is very good, and deserves better words.

LOS ANGELES DU GRAND CAFE A TOULOUSE, G. S. S., W. T. AMAN.—Your solution of Problem No. 1564 is perfectly correct.

ACTLEY, Bernard-street.—Checking the King does not deprive him of his castling privilege.

G. L. B. Jun.—It shall be examined. You should have written your name over the diagram, not on a separate paper.

N. K.—You have omitted to send the geometrical and arithmetical properties of your tour; they are of far more importance than the syllabic arrangement.

Q. Q.—1. The Huddersfield College Magazine contains, among other matters, chess problems, games, &c. The price is threepence a monthly number. It can be procured of W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican, London. 2. The City of London Chess Magazine we have not seen, and can give you no information regarding it at the moment.

X. Y. Z.—No Knight's Tour so numbered has appeared in the Illustrated London News.

A. D. NAFZES.—No. 1, 2, and 3 are, unfortunately, defective. No. 4, although apparently correct, is hardly worthy of you.

JOHN G., Boston, U.S.A.—Declined, with thanks.

A. D. Bethnal House.—Received safely. A reply has been sent by post.

E. H. H. V.—Dr. PHILIPUS.—Problem 1660 is perfectly sound. If Black play, as you propose, Kt to Q 2nd, the answer is very obvious:—

2. Q to Q 2nd (ch) K to K 4th
(If K to Q 2nd, White plays 3. Q to Q 3rd (ch) K moves.
2nd (ch), and mates next move.

W. W. N., Stretford.—Correct, but very, very easy of solution.

QUEEN'S KNIGHT.—It admits of another solution, beginning 1. Q to Q 6th (ch), 2. B takes P, &c.

G. COLLINS.—No. 1 admits of a second mode of giving mate by 3. Kt to Q 3rd (ch), and 4. B takes P; and in No. 2, if we mistake not, White can mate by 1. R to K B 4th; 2. R to K B 6th, &c. Is it not so?

DAVIES.—The publication of such an article in our columns is, unfortunately, impracticable. Within the limited space we can afford for Chess it would not be finished in six weeks.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—The First Part of "Handbuch des Schachspiels" (fifth edition), by P. E. v. Bilguer. "Positions in the Chess Openings Most Frequently Played," by T. Long, Esq., B.A., T.C.D.; "being a Supplement to the 'Key to the Chess Openings,' by the same author."

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1566.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to Q R 5th P takes B*
2. Kt to Q R 4th Any move.

* 1. P to Q Kt 4th
If he play P takes P, White answers with Kt to Q B 4th, and gives mate next move.

2. B takes Kt
3. K or B gives mate.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1567.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt from Q 5th B takes Kt*
to Q Kt 6th
2. Q to Q 2nd (ch) K takes R

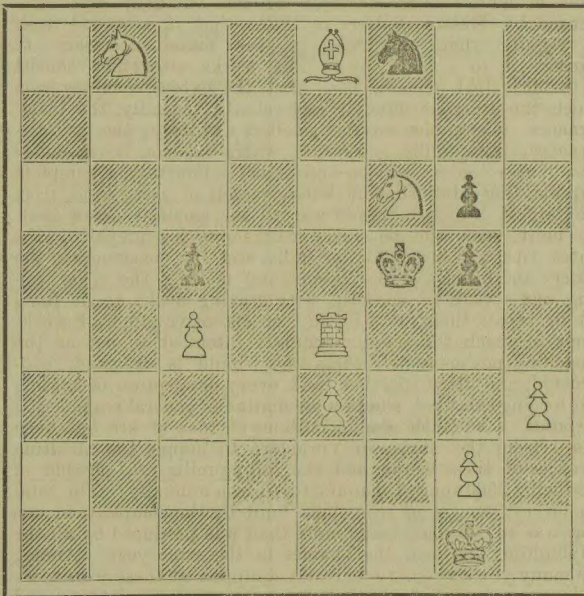
* 1. Kt to Q 6th
If he play K to Q B 6th, the reply is, 2. Q to K 3rd, and 3. Q takes P. Mate.

2. R to Q 5th (ch)
3. Q gives mate.

PROBLEM NO. 1568.

By Mr. D. W. CLARK.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

The following Games between Mr. G. B. FRASER, of Dundee, and Mr. H. M. STIRLING are novel and interesting.

GAME I.

(Scotch Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. S.) WHITE (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th P takes P
4. Kt takes P Q to K R 5th
5. Kt to K B 3rd

This variation is the suggestion of Mr. Fraser, so he has his own weapon turned against him.

6. B to K 2nd Q takes K P (ch)
7. B to Q 4th B to Q B 4th

It is difficult to determine whether this move, or P to Q 3rd, or B to Q Kt 5th is the preferable line of action at this critical juncture.

7. Castles K Kt to K 2nd
8. R to K sq Castles
9. B to Q 3rd Q to Q 4th

The situation of the Queen looks perilous, but there is no other square to which she could have been moved with safety.

10. Kt to Q B 3rd Q to K R 4th
11. R to K 4th P to K B 4th
12. R to K R 4th Q to K sq
13. B to Q B 4th (ch) K to R sq
14. B to K B 4th

The capture of the K R's Pawn looks very promising; but it is not sound.

14. P to Q 3rd P to Q 3rd
15. Q to Q 3rd Q to K Kt 3rd

Foreseeing his opponent's intention to take the K R's Pawn with his Rook.

16. Kt to K Kt 5th Kt to K 4th
17. Q to K R 3rd P to K R 3rd
18. Q to K R sq Kt to K Kt 5th
19. R takes Kt Kt takes K B P
20. R takes R P (ch) P takes R
21. Q to K R 5th

After this clever and unlooked-for move Mr. Fraser resigned.

GAME II.

(French Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. F.) BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 3rd
2. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th
3. Kt to Q 2nd

A novelty not undeserving attention. "I have practised it pretty successfully during the past year or two," Mr. Fraser writes.

3. P to Q B 4th
4. P to Q B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
5. K Kt to B 3rd Q to Q Kt 3rd

A good move in the ordinary form of the French opening, but not at all commendable in this variation of it. The best reply seems to be 5. Kt to K B 3rd

6. P to Q R 3rd P takes Q P
7. Q B P takes P Kt takes Q P
8. P takes P P takes P
9. Kt takes Kt Q takes Kt
10. B to Q Kt 5th (ch) K to Q sq

The interposition of the Bishop would evidently have made matters worse for Black.

11. Castles
12. Q to Q Kt 3rd Q to Q Kt 3rd
13. Q to Q 3rd B to Q 3rd
14. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K 2nd
15. B to K 3rd Q to Q B 2nd
16. Q R to Q B sq Kt to Q B 3rd
17. Kt to Q 4th B to Q 2nd
18. B to K Kt 5th (ch) K to Q B sq

Compulsory.

19. B takes Kt P takes B
20. Q to K R 5th (ch) K to Kt sq (best)
21. Kt to Q Kt 5th, &c.

20. Kt to Q Kt 5th Q to Q Kt sq
21. Q takes Q P. B takes P (ch)
22. K to R sq B to Q B 2nd
23. R takes Q B P B takes R
24. Q takes B Resigns.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CHESS-MATCH.—This match is appointed to take place on Friday, the 27th inst., at the City of London Restaurant, Milk-street, Cheapside, where it was played last year. The list of competitors has not yet been decided on, but we shall probably be enabled to publish it in our next.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

In the journal of the Royal Agricultural Society a very important report appears by Mr. Lawes and Dr. Gilbert on experiments made by them on the growth of barley for twenty years in succession on the same land without allowing it to remain any of the time fallow and without a rotation of different crops. The results obtained are similar to those discovered by the same inquirers in the case of wheat—namely, that when the same crop is grown consecutively on the same land for a series of years mineral manures if used alone do not enable the crop to obtain sufficient nitrogen and carbon to reach a satisfactory yield, that nitrogenous manures alone are much more beneficial than mineral manures alone; but that the best results are obtained when the two kinds of manure are simultaneously applied. In the case of barley the mixed manures gave for twenty years in succession on the same land more corn and straw than farm-yard manure did, and considerably more than the average barley crop of the country grown under the system of the rotation of crops. These results point to the practicability of utilising land to greater advantage by a skilful selection of manures.

An anvil block weighing 500 tons has recently been cast at Perm, a town in the north-eastern part of Russia, where works for the manufacture of large guns have been established. To produce this casting it was necessary to erect fourteen cupola furnaces and three blowing-engines. The cost of the casting is said to have amounted to about £16 per ton. But, all things considered, it was probably more than this. Hydraulic forging-presses are now superseding steam-hammers. They do not involve costly foundations or shake surrounding buildings, and, their action being more of a kneading than of a percussive character, time is afforded for the expulsion of the slag from the heart of the incandescent mass.

At the annual meeting of the Glasgow Geological Society, on Feb. 12, Sir W. Thomson read an address on the Influence of Geological Changes on the Earth's Rotation. In early geological times, while the earth was still plastic, the axis of rotation, it was concluded, might have changed its position. But the earth is now so rigid that no such change is possible. Changes of climate, it was inferred, cannot have been produced by changes in the earth's axis of rotation; and in regard to subsidences or elevations, they would be incapable of producing any appreciable effect upon the axis.

A correspondent of the Garden speaks favourably of the prospects of fig-culture. The trees should be trained under glass, like vines. The Bourjassotte Griseis, he says, one of the best kinds to cultivate, as it is a good grower, great bearer, and produces large fruit. Another good kind is La Madeleine or Angélique.

Two volumes in English and Japanese have lately been published by the Government of Japan containing the "Regulations and Syllabus of Studies for the Imperial College of Engineering" which has been established at Tokei. The course of training is to extend over six years, and such students as at the end of that time are able to pass a satisfactory examination are to receive the diploma of M.E. (Master of Engineering), and are to be appointed engineers in the Board of Works. Professors from the English, Irish, and Scotch Universities have been appointed to conduct the classes, which are now attended by fifty-six students.

A valuable contribution to our knowledge of the glacial periods which formerly prevailed in either hemisphere has recently been made by Mr. James Geikie, in his work entitled "The Great Ice-Age, and its Relation to the Antiquity of Man." A large part of the work is taken up by a description of the drift-beds of Scotland, and especially of the Till, the lowest member of the Scottish drift, which is shown to have been formed on land beneath a sheet of ice, which overspread the whole country and pushed its way far out in the shallow sea. The periods of glaciation, however, were alternated with periods of comparative mildness, and Mr. Geikie considers that the theory propounded by Mr. Croll, and which we have on various occasions explained—namely, that the changes in climate revealed by geology are mainly due to the effect of the precession of the equinoxes—best accounts for the observed phenomena. According to this theory, one hemisphere receives most heat from the sun during a long series of years, and then the other hemisphere, so that, even supposing that the total heat received is a uniform quantity, the phenomena of Arctic cold and tropical heat may be alternately producible in the same locality, and geology shows that such alternations really existed.

Messrs. Arnold and Sons have produced an instrument called the "instantaneous vaccinator," in which three needles, gilt to prevent rusting, are released by a spring and protruded through the side of a small box applied to the child's arm. The spring is released by a trigger, as in the scarifier used in cupping. After the perforations have been made the lymph is blown from a tube and rubbed over the abraded surface.

The *Lancet*, which has already rendered such valuable service to the public in the detection of adulterations, draws the attention of the Revenue officials to the large importations of cocculus indicus, which is believed to be used for adulterating beer. On Jan. 31 the stock was 1066 bags.

The engineering world has learned with regret that one of the most beneficial inventors of the nineteenth century—Sir Francis Pettit Smith, late curator of the Patent Museum, South Kensington—has passed from amongst us during the past month. Whatever efforts or experiments may have been made by others, nothing is now more notorious than that it is mainly to the ingenuity, resource, and persistency of Sir Francis Smith that we are indebted for the practical introduction of the screw-propeller into steam navigation. But such was the difficulty of the achievement and the inertia of prejudice and ignorance to be surmounted, that his patent had nearly expired before the system came into favourable recognition, and, the patent laws at the time being imperfect, he in the end derived little pecuniary benefit from his successes.

A good deal of discussion has been going on in engineering circles about the refusal of the Board of Trade engineers to allow the safety-valves of steam-boat boilers to be pressed down by springs instead of weights. There is no good reason why springs should not be employed. Meanwhile we advise the interposition of a spring between the weight and the valve. When a steamer subsides between two waves in a rough sea the weights on the safety-valve lose part of their gravity and part of the steam blows off. But if a spring be interposed between the weight and valve this action will be prevented, or at least diminished.

Giffard's injector for feeding steam-boilers, though a most elegant and useful instrument, is known to be capricious in its action, and M. Ferrero says that this arises from the water and steam openings not being properly adjusted to one another. He therefore proposes a new injector, in which one orifice cannot be altered without correspondingly altering the other. In this we see no objection. But injectors fail to act sometimes from other causes than a mal-adjustment of the orifices, such as chip or straw getting into the passages, or a too high temperature of the injected water.

